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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.10 „ ... „ 10 „

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10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 7.00 „ ... „ 15 „
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Hongkong 29th May, 1914. [467

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		Tsingtao „	Ar.	„	„
		Dairen „ (P.M.E. Train)	Lv.	8.30 p.m.	Th. Tues. Thursday
	Y 14.85	Mukden „	Ar.	1.25 „	„
		„ „	Lv.	1.55 „	„
	Y 11.50	Changchun „	Ar.	7.10 a.m.	Friday
		„ (Russian Train)	Lv.	9.00 „	„
	R 5.85	Harbin „	Ar.	7.05 p.m.*	„

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd. on	
				Thursday	
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		Changchun „	Ar.	4.30 p.m.	„
Y 11.50		„ (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	5.15 „	Friday
		Mukden „	Ar.	0.45 a.m.	„
Y 14.05		„ „	Lv.	1.05 „	„
		Dairen „	Ar.	9.20 „	Fri. Wed.
Y 25 / Y 30		(S.M.R. Str.)	Lv.	Noon.	Sat. —
		Tsingtao (Seiton)	Ar.	Forenoon	Mon. Fri.
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16, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC GAMES.

AN ATTENDANCE OF OVER TEN THOUSAND.

SUCCESS OF JAPANESE COMPETITORS.

In striking contrast to the opening of the Far Eastern Championship Games on Saturday, the conditions on Monday, the 17th instant, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, were ideal. Apart altogether from the excellent condition of the track, rendering good times possible, the beautiful weather attracted a crowd of several thousands, probably numbering well over ten thousand. The greatest interest was taken in all the events.

Probably the greatest interest was taken in the tennis, and here the Japanese succeeded in winning all the events in which they figured. Kumagai, the Japanese champion, won the singles easily in the morning, but was pushed in the afternoon, while he and Kashio were easy winners in the doubles in the afternoon. Kumagai plays with plenty of force and dash, and his runs up to the net in singles usually resulted in him winning the point.

Fargas, from the Philippines, also came out well in the singles, and impressed a large number of people by his form.

An exceedingly good game of basketball was seen in the morning between China and the Philippines, the former winning after extra time by 18-17 points. At the end of forty minutes' play the score of 16-16 was called, thus necessitating extra play.

Two games of baseball were played in the afternoon. The native China baseball team was unable to stand up against the speedy balls and accurate playing of the Filipinos. The game was interesting, however, in that it is the first that a Chinese team from China has ever competed with a visiting team. The superiority of the playing of the Filipinos, resulting from their longer experience and training, won them the game with a score of 11-0.

The Honolulu Chinese baseball team won from the U.S. Navy a rather uninteresting game with a score of 8 to 0. L. Y. Lan, pitching for the Chinese, showed considerable speed and turned loose a few curves that puzzled the sailors. The Chinese played with ease and accuracy, easily holding the lead from the first innings. The navy team rallied in several innings, but were unable to make a run throughout the game.

The track and field events provided plenty of good finishes, and a number of records were broken. The running broad jump went to the Philippines, whose representatives beat the last record put up by China by 1ft. 10¾in. The other records created were: in the 120 yards high hurdles, 88, yards run, running high jump, 100 yards dash, the discus throw, 440 yards swimming, and 440 yards run. Kuo, in the 880 yards, probably did the best performance of the day, beating the last record by 11⅘ sec.

The Japanese were also successful in the swimming, winning two out of the three events through Ukai.

The marathon race should have taken place yesterday afternoon, but owing to the non-arrival of two Japanese competitors, it was postponed until this afternoon, at 4.30.

The results were as follows:—

Running broad jump: 1, C. Cardinas, Philippines; 2, S. W. Yao, China; 3, G. Saavedra, Philippines. Distance, 21ft. 9¾ in.

100 yards dash; semi-finals: 1st heat, 1, G. Quintano, Philippines; 2, N. Llaneta, Philippines; 3, P. Robillos, Philippines. Time, 11 sec. 2nd heat: G. Saavedra, Philippines; 2, R. Dimson, Philippines; 3, J. H. Chang, China. Time 11 sec. Final: 1, G. Saavedra; 2, G. Quintano; 3, N. Llaneta. Time, 10⅘ sec.

220 yards dash, semi-finals: 1st heat; P. Robellos, Philippines; 2, N. Llaneta, Philippines; 3, R. Dimson, Philippines. Time, 24 1/5 sec. 2nd heat: J. S. Li, China; 2, G. Quintano, Philippines; 3, E. K. S. Liang, China. Time, 24 1/5 sec.

Final, 1, N. Llaneta; 2, G. Quintano; 3, P. Robellos. Time, 24 1/5 sec.

120 yards high hurdles: 1, Y. D. Wong, China; 2, S. F. Tsang, China; 3, G. Rabaya, Philippines. Time, 17.2-5 sec.

880 yards run: 1, Y. P. Kuo, China; 2, G. Taku, Japan; 3, W. C. Li, China. Time, 2 min. 6 8-5 sec.

Running high jump: 1, G. Saavedra, Philippines; 2, J. Tsui, China, and D. Y. Liu, China, tie. Height, 5 ft. 6⅘ in.

220 yards low hurdles, final: 1, J. Lozada, Philippines; 2, Y. D. Wong, China; 2, S. F. Tsang, China. 26 1/5 sec.

Discus throw: E. Samson, Philippines; 2, T. Y. Chi, China; 3, M. Percha, Philippines. Distance, 104ft. 5 in.

Swimming—50 yards: 1, Y. Ukai, Japan; 2, M. Ferrer, Philippines; 3, P. H. Choi, China. Time, 32 2-5 sec.

440 yards:—1, Y. Ukai, Japan; 2, L. B. Lee, China; 3, J. del Pan, Philippines. Time, 7 min. 21 sec.

100 yards breast-stroke: 1, L. B. Lee, China; 2, M. Ferrer, Philippines; 3, C. Lam, Chna. Time 1 min. 38 2-5 sec.

Shot put: 1, Y. Y. T. Woo, China; 2, E. J. Kau, China; 3, M. Percha, Philippines. Distance, 35ft. 9¾ in.

Bicycle Race, 15 miles: 1, M. Fujiwara, Japan. The winners of second and third places will be announced to-day, following the decision of the committee upon a protest. Time, 50 min. 13 sec.

440 yards final: 1, J. S. Li, China; 2, W. C. Li, China; 3, G. Rivera, Philippines. Time, 54 sec.

Pole Vault: 1, G. Saavedra, Philippines; 2, Y. D. Wong, China. Five other men are competing to-day.

Tennis: K. Kumagai, Japan, beat S. K. Ng, China, 6—1, 6—3; beat H. F. Tsao 8—6, 7—5.

THIRD DAY.

EXCITING MARATHON RACE.

The third day of the Far Eastern Championship games at Hongkew Park on Tuesday last was again a huge success, and the games attracted a bigger crowd than on Monday. The programme was equally as varied, and on the day's events China held her own with the other two competing nations. They were out on tennis and basketball, but in the pentathlon her representatives secured both first and second places; in swimming they took pride of place in two out of the three events; in football they drew with the Philippines, having won the previous day's match by the odd goal, and in the modified marathon P. K. Pai succeeded in ousting Takatsu from the second position, although the Japanese was the first to enter the grounds after the run to Kiangwan. The marathon was probably the most exciting event of the day. The course was twice round the track, then out to Kiangwan racecourse, once round there, then the journey back and twice round the Hongkew track. Japan, China and the Philippines were represented, and G. Taku, who came down from Japan only on Monday, had an easy victory, covering the distance in 47 min. 16 sec. He finished up exceedingly fresh, and a short distance behind him was Takatsu, who, however, was pretty well spent. He had been round the track once when Pai dashed in, and making an excellent race, secured second place, Takatsu coming in third.

The pentathlon was an easy victory for China. The events competed for consisted of 220 yards run, running broad jump, shot put, mile run and the discus throw, and T. Y. Chi was comfortably ahead on points, securing the following: Bread jump, 98; shot put, 59; 220 yards, 55; discus throw, 86; and the mile run, 43. His full points were 341, Z. U. Lu coming in second with 300 points. R. Ylanan, Philippines, was third with 288 points.

A full day was put in at tennis, principally in connection with the Far Eastern Championships. In the singles, K. Kumagai, Japan, and G. Fargas, Philippines, both won their matches, and the final to-morrow morning should result in a great game. Fargas beat Kashio, the Shanghai player, by 6—0, 6—8, 7—5.

The second football match between China and the Philippines was a hard tussle from start to finish, and it was unfortunately marred by a regrettable incident, which ended in two of the players being ordered off the field. The incident occurred in the second half, and before it closed a number of the Chinese spectators went on to the field. It has not yet been decided whether the match shall be re-played, or the series go to China. Th competition is the best of three, and if the view is taken that both teams are equally in the wrong, and that the result of yesterday's match shall stand, then China must win through their victory on Monday.

Y. Ukai, from Japan, was again successful, in the only swimming event in which he competed, the 100 yards. He beat his three opponents with enough and to spare, his time being 69 3-5 sec. L. B. Lee, representing China, secured both the 220 yards breast stroke and the long plunge.

Tuesday's results were as follows:—

Tennis: Far Eastern Championship, semi-finals, singles: G. Fargas, Philippines, beat S. Kashio, Japan, 6—0, 6—8, 7—5. K. Kumagai, Japan, beat V. Japson, Philippines, 6—3, 6—2.

Far Eastern Championship, semi-finals, doubles: L. Saurez and G. Fargas, Philippines, beat Ng Sze-kwong and Wong Po-keong, China, 6—2, 6—2.

Open singles: E. Bolanos, Philippines, beat R. Reutter 6—3, 6—3; H. F. Johnson received a w.o. from S. Y. Wu; L. Saurez, Philippines, received a w.o. from Ng Sze-kwong; J. S. McEachran received a w.o. from F. Garcin, and Ph. Klimanek received a w.o. from W. L. Mann.

Basketball.—The Philippines beat China two games by 26—11 and 20—7.

Swimming: 100 yards; 1, Y. Ukai, Japan; 2, L. B. Lee, China, 3, M. Ferrer, Philippines. Time, 69 3-5 sec.

Long Distance plunge; 1, L. B. Lee, China; 2, W. A. Ho, China; 3, J. Del Pan, Philippines. Distance, 26ft. 8½.

220 yards breast stroke; 1, L. B. Lee, China; 2, J. Del Pan, Philippines; 3, W. A. Ho, China. Time, 4 min. 03-5 sec.

Pentathlon: 1, T. Y. Chi, China; 2, Z. U. Lu, China, 3, Ylanan, Philippines.

Pole vault (for third place, in continuation of Monday): S. Y. Kuo, China.

Modified Marathon: 1, G. Taku, Japan; 2, P. K. Pai, China; 3, Takatsu, Japan. Time, 47 min. 16 sec.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. E. M. BISHOP.

The funeral of the late Mr. Ernest Murray Bishop whose tragic death occurred at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Monday afternoon. The service was conducted by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., and amongst those present were:—Messrs. A. G. Stephen (manager), W. Adams Oram (inspector of branches), R. R. Hynd and J. K. Hutton (sub-managers), W. C. D. Turner (accountant), of the staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and most of the European and Portuguese members of the staff, as well as Mr. Zih Lih-kung (compradore). There were also in attendance: Mr. von Zeppelin, Obermuller, Mr. and Mrs. Camera, Messrs. E. W. Noel, E. L. Hunter, Francis Ellis, D. M. Gubbay, C. M. Bain, C. G. S. Mackie, F. H. Crossley, H. Browett, G. A. Johnson, W. J. N. Dyer, J. J. Sheridan, A. N. Warrack, H. J. Clarke, J. Ingram, E. L. Allen, E. R. Hooper, H. D. Hilliard, H. B. L. Dowbiggen, R. N. Thurston, T. E. Cocker, L. Stractmans, G. E. Tucker, J. S. Gubbay, Capt. F. C. Armistead, Capt. J. Vaughan, and many others.

There was a profusion of beautiful wreaths, including those sent by the Foreign, Portuguese and native staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the foreign staffs of the Chartered Bank of India, Australasia and China, Mercantile Bank of India, Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Netherlands Trading Society, Russo-Chinese Bank, International Banking Corporation, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, Shanghai Exchange Brokers' Association, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stephen, and very many individual residents.

BRITISH NAVY AND ITS WORK.

DARDANELLES EXPLOIT.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD IN THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

We are apt to think in terms of large ships in these days, but our naval history is largely a record of exploits carried out by barges, cutters, and pinnaces. It was thus that we put down piracy years ago, and it was thus that, under Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, gun-running in the Persian Gulf was stamped out a few years since. The smaller craft of the Fleet have been the universities of the sea service. The story of the destruction of the British submarine *E 15*, which went ashore in the Dardanelles, is reminiscent of the old Navy of the sailing era, except for the intrusion of the torpedo, the most deadly of modern weapons.

From the earliest days the Admiralty have guarded whatever secrets there may be in British submarines with jealous care. But there are practically no secrets nowadays; certainly it has to be proved that we can teach the Germans—Turkey's masters—anything of submarine design and construction; and their torpedoes are certainly not less effective than ours. But it would have been a pity to allow this modern under-water boat to fall into the enemy's hands. The Germans could probably have got together some sort of crew, and we might have learnt of the Allied Fleet being attacked by a British submarine. For we are told that, although the vessel had run ashore off Kephez Point, she was in "a serviceable condition." The enemy had taken the officers and men prisoners apparently, and were making efforts to salve their ship. It was very desirable to prevent this operation being completed.

A HAZARDOUS EXPLOIT.

The task of destroying the submarine under the guns which are mounted at this point was one of great danger. Consequently, volunteers were called for, after the custom of the Service; we need not doubt that the response was immediate and large. As the spirit of Nelson has declared, according to the *Punch* cartoon, "the ships have changed, but the spirit of the men remains the same."

An officer born under a lucky star—Lieutenant-Commander Eric Robinson, who was appointed to the battleship *Vengeance* in September last as torpedo specialist—was given control of this cutting-out expedition, with the assistance of a naval reserve officer, Lieutenant Arthur Brooke Webb, and Midshipman John Woolley, while Lieutenant Claude Godwin was also associated with the hazardous business.

It was decided to send three picket boats up the Dardanelles, they being fitted with gear for launching torpedoes. These deadly engines can be discharged in four ways—by submerged tubes or by above-water tubes, as in large warships; by training tubes mounted on revolving carriages, as in destroyers; or by boat's "dropping gear." This gear is only used in second-class torpedo boats and picket boats, which are too small to bear the weight of torpedo tubes. The device consists of a pair of clip tongs suspended from pivoted davits. The tongs being opened, the torpedo falls into the water, the engines are set in motion, and it speeds away towards the target, the necessary adjustment for the depth at which it has to run having been made before discharge.

Anyone who has been at Spithead at one of the Royal reviews can form a conception of the character of the expedition which set out for the Straits under cover of darkness—three frail boats, with torpedo-dropping gear, crowded with men under the orders of a young officer, who had already shown his mettle. He took part in the International Expedition for the relief of the Peking Legations under Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour, with Sir John Jellicoe as Chief of Staff, and participated in the subsequent operations against Tientsin, being mentioned in despatches. His services then won for him special promotion to lieutenant, and now his latest deed of daring has brought him to the commanders' list.

The small boats cut their way in silence through the water. Everyone has seen them skimming the surface of Portsmouth harbour and then passing out to the great anchorage, carrying officers returning from leave or guests. On this occasion the errand was one of the most dangerous undertaken in the course of the present war; the chances were that not a boat or man would return. The risk, however, was one to be run in order that the *E 15* might not fall into the enemy's hands.

UNDER A HOT FIRE.

After entering the Dardanelles there lay before the cutting-out expedition a run of ten or eleven miles in the darkness. When the perils which must have overshadowed the boats during the progress to Kephez Point were over, they came under the fire of a fort, which immediately opened on them. The gunners no doubt realised that they were called upon to fight for the possession of one of the most efficient submarines in the British Navy—worth about £100,000 in cash; and a good deal more to them. They appear to have been wide awake, and also to have blazed away wide of their mark. "Over 200 rounds," it is estimated, were fired at these small, frail craft.

THE PRICE OF DARING.

Under a hail of shell the task of launching a torpedo at the doomed submarine was carried out, and with success. What a scene must have been presented as the British officers and men proceeded with their work, the night lighted up by the flash of the Turkish guns opening on them at close range—"only a few hundred yards away." The submarine was shattered—no doubt beyond possibility of repair—and the price of daring was paid. It is stated that one of the picket boats was hit by the shore gunners and sank. Fortunately, only one life was lost, but probably other men were wounded. The rescue of the crew in the damaged picket boat in the conditions existing at the moment must have called for nerve, resource, and courage.

The operation completed, the remaining picket boats, encumbered with more weight than they were ever intended to carry, had then to make their way down the Dardanelles back again to the Ægean Sea. The alarm having been raised, this must have seemed not the least difficult part of the operation. That it was safely accomplished bears testimony to the coolness which must have been exhibited by the officers in command.

The material result of the exploit is excellent; we are spared the annoyance of the submarine passing into the hands of the enemy, and the danger of her being used against us. But the moral aspect of the expedition's success is not less important; we have further evidence that though the ships have changed, the spirit of the men remain unchanged. We may be proud as a nation of the Admiralty's announcement that "Vice-Admiral de Robeck speaks in the highest terms of all concerned in this gallant enterprise."

It is an arguable matter whether submarines should be employed in such a narrow and tortuous channal as the Dardanelles, with a 5½-knot current running. It must be no easy task to navigate them in such circumstances, and the running ashore of the *E 15* was an incident which might be regarded as possible, if not probable. It may be that the triumph of the *B 11* under Commander Holbrook, V.C., encouraged the attempt by the *E 15*. The latter submarine, *E 15*, having gone up the Strait, and having got ashore, none can question the wisdom of destroying her, so as to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. She would have been the first ship of war of any value to be captured in a serviceable condition during the present hostilities. Owing to the daring of the officers and men under Commander Eric Robinson, we have been spared the humiliation of a ship flying the White Ensign becoming a prize of war of the Turks.

WAR NEWS

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER KILLED IN ACTION.

The news of the death of Mr. A. E. Ratcliffe, the first Shanghai Volunteer to be killed in action at the front, will be received with the deepest regret.

Mr. Ratcliffe, who was little more than eighteen years of age, resigned from the Customs Service in October and left with the 2nd Contingent of Volunteers from here on the *Atsuta Maru* on October 30th. After a very short training he left with his regiment, A Company, 1st Battalion Royal West Kents, for the front. From the middle of January to the time of his death on April 18 he had been in the trenches, with a short spell of leave in England. Private Breze, of the same regiment, who left Shanghai at the same time, had been his close companion to the end, and, in writing, said that early on April 18th, during the capturing of one of the enemy trenches and during its stubborn defence, Ratcliffe fell shot through the head.

Mr. Ratcliffe's relatives reside in Shanghai and the greatest sympathy will be felt for them in their sad loss.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

THE LOSS OF "U29."

"REVENGE FOR WEDDIGEN."

The German official admission of the loss of *U29* and of Captain Weddigen produced an extraordinary outburst of rage in the Press. It is not merely that this or that irresponsible writer has made the suggestion on his own account that Weddigen was "tricked." The whole Press, obviously inspired by the Tirpitz Press Bureau, assumes, with more or less definiteness, that, as the British Admiralty has not explained how *U29* was destroyed, there is "something to hide," or "something of which to be ashamed."

The first suggestion was that the *U29* was sunk by a ship flying the neutral flag. Count Reventlow soon did better than this, and wrote:—

We cannot conceive any other reason for the silence of the British Admiralty than the reason that British ships surprised *U29* just when she was saving a ship's crew. The chivalrous Englishmen then attacked and easily destroyed its temporarily helpless position, while it was carrying out its work of salvation.

Count Reventlow even found support for his theory in the fact that the Naval Correspondent of *The Times* made a sympathetic reference to Captain Weddigen's qualities.

Needless to say, the Reventlow theory is echoed everywhere with the utmost satisfaction, and it is declared that no more sacrifices must be made to "the German system of humanity in war." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* devotes a whole column to a demand for "revenge for Weddigen." It says that "the tragedy of his hero death" has been dimmed by the thought that he was the victim of "a common crime." The Hamburg journal, which, like Count Reventlow, is disturbed by the "hypocritical laments" of *The Times*, ends its article as follows:—

The indications speak against the English. We can demand that they shall clear themselves of suspicion. Otherwise we have the right to accuse them of a new villainy. When a hero falls a victim to treacherous murder or any such crime, lamentation develops into a cry for expiation and revenge. Our submarines must for their own sakes take this revenge, for we cannot allow the best children of our people, like a Weddigen, to be the victims of criminal *francs-tireurs*.

Would the nationalisation of the breweries revive the ancient office of ale-taster? Possibly, but it is hardly likely that the official would conduct his tests after the old style. The chief adulterant sought for in ale in bygone centuries was sugar, and the method of detection was for the ale-tester, clad in leather breeches, to pour a glass of liquid over a bench and sit on it for half an hour or so, by which time, if the proportion of sugar was large, he would find himself glued to his seat.

EMPIRE DAY IN HONGKONG.

Empire-day was celebrated in Hongkong in much the usual way. Several of the British ships in harbour were dressed in honour of the occasion. The main features were the services for the children at the Anglican and Catholic Cathedrals, and a rally of the Boy Scouts of the Colony.

AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

At the Commemoration Service at St. John's Cathedral in the morning there was a full attendance of children, with their teachers, from the various Schools in the Colony, while there was also a fair number of the general public present. H.E. the Governor, accompanied by Captain R. O. Hutchison, A.D.C., attended, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), and Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools).

The Chaplain of the Cathedral (Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle) conducted the service, and the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie (Pastor of the Union Church) read the Lesson.

The BISHOP OF VICTORIA, in the course of a simple address to the children, explained the meaning of Empire Day, and emphasised that one day the Empire would be in the care of those who were now in their childhood. The Empire needed from them all their service. They were all servants, all made to serve. They derived great benefits from the Empire, and they would all be required to share its responsibilities. His Lordship continued:—

"You boys, what are you going to be when you grow up? Let me tell you: You have all of you to be soldiers and sailors. Perhaps we shall have what is called compulsory service throughout the British Empire. I shall not be sorry if we do. Then every boy will be trained to fulfil his part in maintaining the British Empire, but even if we do not, I am sure you boys are going to defend the Empire. Do you know that the best of our Empire's sons are at this moment risking their lives, some of them laying down their lives, enduring great hardships, that you and I have no conception of in order to defend our Empire? And are you going to look forward to a life of luxury and ease? Not a bit of it. These people are dying for you and your lives are forfeit—your lives must be devoted to the Empire as theirs have been. We want every boy to recognise that his duty in the future will be to defend the Empire; to be ready to fight and be ready, if need be, to die. Supposing you say 'I don't want to fight;' then you will have to be slaves; and how would you like to be slaves to people who commit awful cruelties? How would you like to be slaves to people who slay women and children?"

The service closed with the Benediction and the singing of the National Anthem.

SERVICE AT ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

There was a very large attendance at the service in the Catholic Cathedral.

His Lordship Bishop POZZONI addressing the children said:—It was thought at one time that it was just possible there might not be any observance of Empire Day this year. Opinions were divided as to whether there should be or should not. Lord Meath, the founder of the movement, then spoke. With no uncertain voice he said he could see no valid reason why it should not be observed as long as it was kept in the proper spirit. Indeed it appeared to his lordship that this is the very year of all others when it should be observed with the gravest solemnity and in the most sober spirit of national devotion. When the Governor (Sir Henry May) communicated his wish to me that we should hold a service this morning, I readily feel in with His Excellency's wishes in the spirit that this year's observance should be carried out with absolute Christian devotion. This is not the first time that I have had to speak to you on the significance of Empire Day. Nor is this the first occasion that I have asked you to pray reverently and fervently for the unity and prosperity of the British Empire. And I hope that this will not be the last time when I can meet you gathered together in such large numbers, so as to impress upon you the sense of your duty and obligations to the flag under which you live with so much religious liberty, and the freedom from oppression that is sometimes exercised by a less liberal-minded Government. That it has pleased God to grant our humble prayers, however unworthy we may be ourselves individually to receive the mark of His grace, we have it abundantly in evidence when we see to-day—as we could never realise before—the solidarity of the British Empire, to which alone is due the fact that subjects of His Majesty from the remotest corners of the globe—aye, even from this little outpost of Empire—meet on the common ground of self-sacrifice in the endurance of the greatest privations and the most terrible hardships to uphold the honour and maintain in all its glory the sacred heritage of the great British Empire. Even as I speak to you now, speeding on his way to the battling grounds of France, is one of your own schoolmates who but a year ago occupied a seat side by side with yourselves when I spoke to you on Empire Day. Not to everyone of us is given the grace, courage, and fortitude of being able to surrender oneself so wholly to duty and national devotion. It is given only to those who, following the true Christian precepts, lead a life in obedience to God's tenets and, above all, submission to His holy will. Lord Meath asks: "Is not this the very moment when the watchwords of the Empire movement—'Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, and Self-Sacrifice'—should ring in the ears of every subject of the King throughout his vast dominions?" In the ears of very many those watchwords have rung with practical effect. The wastrels, the laggards, those who give up their time and leisure to pleasures and amusements that tend to their physical enervation and moral debasement, never can they hope to rise to any occasion that makes for personal and national greatness. I am glad to think that the spirit of loyalty is so much in evidence among you. I shared with you, with a perfect sense of gratitude to God's goodness, the pleasure with which you must have received the Governor's testimony of his appreciation, when His Excellency, as the representative of the King, spoke the other day of the valuable services and loyalty of the Portuguese residents in Hongkong. When I speak of the Portuguese, who form such a large proportion of my devoted flock in the Colony, I am not unmindful of those of you who, as British-born subjects, pledge your fealty to King and Fatherland. You, the Boy Scouts, have to pledge on your honour to be loyal to the King, to your Officers, your country, and your employers. You have learnt it from your Chief Scout that this is "the very essence of good citizenship." Then you, dear Chinese children, have your part also of the duty to perform as citizens living in this peaceful Colony. It is expected of you to observe—and our Church enjoins upon you the strict Catholic duty of obedience to—all lawful authority set over you. While here, the Chinese, like the subjects of any other foreign State, owe it as their duty to obey the laws and respect the authorities who govern you. The authority whom it has pleased God to place over us while we are the privileged members of the community in Hongkong, is that exercised by His Majesty King George. God Save the King!

AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Prior to the service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral there was a large muster at St. Joseph's College. In addition to 500 College students, there was on parade a body of Boy Scouts, made up of the following units:—1st and 2nd Hongkong troops (under Scoutmasters J. M. Braga and A. J. Edwards respectively), and the 4th Hongkong troop (under Ass.-Scoutmaster T. A. Carvalho). In double file, headed by the bugle and drum band, the boys marched past the saluting base and saluted the flag in class groups. Brother James, who is passing through Hongkong, then addressed the gathering, impressing upon the boys the necessity of patriotism and loyalty to the Empire. At the call of Brother James, three hearty cheers were given for His Majesty the King, the large number of spectators present joining in the loyal demonstration.

Prizes were awarded by the College Old Boys' Association to the scholars of St. Joseph's for the best essays on Empire Day, and these were won by the following:—Class 1, J. J. Landolt; 2, Lun Chat; 3a, A. Abbashhoy; 3b, Awan; 4, J. d'Almeida; 5a, G. Millar; 5b, L. H. d'Almada; 5c, Chu Ching. Brother James presented the prizes.

SCOUTS' RALLY.

The Scouts' rally on the Hongkong Cricket Ground at 5.30 p.m. was watched by an enormous crowd of people of many nationalities. The following Troops were on parade:—St. Joseph's Seniors (in charge of Scoutmaster Edwards); St. Joseph's Juniors (in charge of Scoutmaster J. M. Braga); Hongkong Cubs and Garrison School (in charge of Mrs. Rayner), Peak Cubs (in charge of Captain Evans); Kowloon Scouts (in charge of Assistant-Scoutmaster Carvalho). Scoutmaster Roylance was in command of the parade.

In company column, the Scouts marched past the saluting base and saluted in patrols, afterwards forming into horse-shoe formation, when the Commissioner of Scouts (Commodore R. H. Anstruther, R.N.), addressed the parade on the history of Empire-Day. The Commissioner then presented Mrs. Rayner (who is shortly leaving the Colony) with a gold "Thanks Badge," in recognition of her enthusiastic help in the movement.

The Scouts then went through various drills and exercises, which were watched with evident interest by the crowd of onlookers. The parade concluded with the singing of the National Anthem and cheers for Majesty the King.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

FIRST SHANGHAI CASE.

TWENTY CHARGES AGAINST BRITISH COMPANY.

The first Shanghai prosecution under the regulations regarding trading with the enemy came up in H.M.'s Police Court on the 17th inst., before Mr. C. W. King (Magistrate). The defendants were Messrs. Andrews, von Fisherz & George, Ltd., and no less than twenty charges were preferred against them at the instance of H.M.'s Consul-General.

Mr. S. H. McKean, of the office of Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate), appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. W. A. C. Platt represented the defendants.

In his opening Mr. McKean stated that the complaint was made by the Consul, and in pursuance thereof summonses were issued against the defendants for having in 17 cases infringed article 2 (8) of the Regulations for the Prevention of Trading with the Enemy—King's Regulation No. 4 of 1915. These 17 cases were in respect of similar goods; two further charges were made in respect of some electrical plant under the second section and another one was made under section 2 (4) of the same regulations.

Mr. Platt—I have an objection to make, and that is, that the King's regulations under which my clients are charged are not applicable. The regulations had no validity because they were not in accordance with Article 4 of the Order in Council, 1907. The King's Regulation, No. 4 of 1915, counsel understood, purported to be an urgent regulation issued by the Minister in Peking, but one provision had not been adhered to, viz., that "urgency" had not been declared in the regulation. He understood that that "urgency" had been declared in a separate notice.

Mr. McKean—No, it has been cancelled.

His worship—What you contend, Mr. Platt, is that there must be urgency in the regulations?

Mr. Platt—The contention which I lay before you is not in fact a separate notice, but part and parcel of the regulation.

After further argument, his worship decided against Mr. Platt.

Mr. McKean then proceeded with his opening, and said that in pursuance of complainant's sworn information, Mr. E. M. Ross went to defendants' premises with a search warrant to search for any documents which might tend to incriminate them in trading with the enemy. He was accompanied on that occasion by an officer of the Court. The whole of the books were not seized on that occasion, because they could not be found, but defendants did subsequently hand over certain other books. In one book handed over, a copy book, there was a copy of an invoice dated 4th February signed by defendants by which Messrs. Kanetz & Co., Hamburg, were given an order for certain fancy vestings.

Counsel, after mentioning other details, proceeded with the first charge, viz., for that defendants, on 4th February, 1915, did enter into a commercial obligation with one Ed. Kanetz & Co. of Hamburg, in Germany, an enemy country, to wit, did order certain piece goods, contrary to Regulation 2 (8) of the Trading with the Enemy Regulations, 1915.

Evidence was then adduced.

Mr. O. R. Coales, Vice-Consul in charge of the registration of companies, said that on 25th March the defendant company was registered at the British Consulate.

Replying to Mr. Platt, witness said he did not know that previous to that time the company had applied to be registered and had been refused. He took it from the Order in Council that they had to register companies which were already incorporated without enquiry into them.

Mr. Eric M. Ross, chartered accountant, said that, in pursuance of a warrant issued by the Court, he made a search of the defendants' premises on the 30th April. He seized a considerable number of books. Subsequently another book, the indent book, was brought round to witness by Mr. David. In that book he found an order addressed to Ed. Kanetz & Co., Hamburg, and signed by the defendants, an order for fancy vestings, for delivery in June if possible. The prices were stated in the order, and the order was dated 4th February. Among the other books which witness seized was a postage book, from which it appeared that on 5th February a letter was posted through the U.S. Post Office to Ed. Kanetz & Co., Hamburg. Subsequently Mr. David handed witness the Hamburg letter book, in which the defendants on 2nd March acknowledged letters from Kanetz of 18th December and 9th January and other correspondence.

Mr. McKean read extracts from the letter in question, which referred to a scarcity of electric goods and asked "what is the use of sending you orders if you yourself state you cannot execute any orders for cotton, [illegible] or electric goods?". A later letter, signed by Mr. McKean to the same firm, began thus: "We are sending you a number of orders for beaver, etc." On 16th April, the last letter written by defendants to this particular firm, stated that they (Kanetz) would be surprised to hear from the Netherlands Trading Co. that they had cancelled their credit; that up to that time they thought they were allowed to send orders to Kanetz, but since having been recognised by the local British firm they had to discontinue correspondence.

Mr. Platt (in cross-examining Mr. Ross)—I think you received every assistance from the defendant company in your search?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Platt—And you have nothing to complain of at all?

Witness—Nothing.

Evidence was then given by Mr. M. David, accountant in the defendant firm, and this closed the case for the prosecution on the first charge.

In answer to Mr. Platt, his worship said that if he (Mr. Platt) decided not to call evidence for the defence he would hear him on the question in mitigation of the penalty.

Mr. Platt—My point is this: that I don't want to put my client in the box so that he might be cross-examined and might thus incriminate himself.

His worship—Quite so. But he could refuse to answer.

Mr. Platt—I submit then, in the first place, that the prosecution have not proved that this indent was forwarded, and that therefore the charge cannot succeed. I think the prosecution ought to bring here the person who actually put the document into the envelope.

Mr. McKean—I endeavoured to get the person who put it in the envelope, but unfortunately the lady is a German subject.

Mr. Platt—Well, what is the objection to that?

Mr. McKean—I cannot get a subpœna for her.

Mr. McKean submitted that there was sufficient evidence to justify the Court in holding that the indent was sent.

His worship remarked that no evidence had been produced of the two letters dated 18th December and 9th January.

Mr. McKean—I can bring evidence to show that in March defendants did notify their customers that they had received notice of shipments made in respect of indents which had been forwarded evidently in July, 1914.

Mr. Platt—Yes, before the war.

Mr. McKean—But they were actual shipments made after the war from these same people.

Mr. McKean added that he was in possession of certain letters in German, but he had not been able to get them translated.

His worship—Can none of the Consular officials translate it?

Mr. McKean—No.

His worship—Well, they ought to be able to. They are supposed to know German. (Laughter.)

His worship said he was afraid he had got to decide against the Crown in this case. It was exceedingly unfortunate, because he could go so far as to say that there was no doubt that there were the gravest suspicions indeed that this British firm did trade with the enemy, but unfortunately he was bound by the criminal law, which was very exact and had always been very tender indeed towards the defence. He was afraid the Crown had not proved their case inasmuch as they had not shown that the indent was ever sent to Kanetz & Co.—he did not mean reached them. Undoubtedly that was their intention, viz., to trade with the enemy, but they wanted more than that; they wanted the actual overt act which would be shown by their posting a letter which ultimately ought to reach Germany. He frankly and reluctantly decided the case against the Crown.

Mr. McKean—Then I ask for an adjournment for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, other evidence with reference to the cases, Nos. 2 to 17. I shall now proceed with case No. 20.

The charge in this case was that the defendants accepted a certain negotiable instrument, viz., a draft for £76, drawn on them by one Ed. Kanetz, of Hamburg, an enemy country, contrary to section 2 (4) of the Enemy Trading Regulations, 1915.

Mr. McKean then called Mr. E. M. Ross, who produced defendants' acceptance book, containing a record of drafts accepted, with particulars of dates and amounts, and the drawer, etc.

Cross-examined by Mr. Platt, witness said the draft referred to in the charge was sent to the Netherlands Trading Co.—a neutral bank. He could not tell whether it was a draft held for collection or whether the bank had bought it.

Mr. David also gave evidence, stating that the draft was drawn by Kanetz & Co. on defendants and accepted by them.

This was all the evidence for the prosecution, and Mr. Platt submitted that, in order to succeed, the prosecution had to prove that that draft was held by a neutral bank by or on behalf of an enemy subject. Of that, he contended, there was no evidence. If the bank had bought the draft it was not held on behalf of an enemy. It was for the Crown to bring the neutral bank there and say in what position they held the draft.

His worship remarked that if Mr. Platt's contention was right a hole might be driven through any regulation. Any German firm had only got to sell their draft to a neutral bank, and there would be no offence.

Mr. Platt—That is exactly what is going on with the banks.

His worship—Then I think I shall decide against you.

Mr. Platt—We are bound by the words of the regulation. Defendants have to hold their draft on behalf of an enemy, and they are not holding it on behalf of an enemy if it is sold to a neutral. That is pretty plain according to law.

His worship—I should like to know how that draft got into the hands of the bank.

Mr. Platt—That is what I want to know, and it is for the Crown to prove it.

His worship (to Mr. McKean)—I think you ought to call evidence from the bank. Whatever the position is, the public will know what is going on.

Mr. McKean—When they accept this draft, they are accepting it for the purpose of assisting the enemy, viz., Kanetz & Co., Hamburg.

Mr. Platt—If the bank had bought that bill from Kanetz & Co. they have a right of lien on it.

His worship—It will certainly surprise me if the law can be defeated in that way.

Mr. Platt—Well, it is defeated, and that is what is going on in the highest institutions in this place.

His worship—I shall say nothing more about it, but whichever way I hold there will possibly be an appeal. It does seem an extraordinary position.

Mr. McKean applied for an adjournment to adduce evidence from the bank.

The case was accordingly adjourned.

INTIMATIONS

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CASEMENT CLOTHS

WITH COLOURED BORDERS,
INEXPENSIVE, DAINTY AND EFFECTIVE.

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IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

SUN FAST AND TUB FAST
WIDE RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

CRETONNES, LINENS
AND TAFETAS.

PLAIN, FIGURED AND SPOT CURTAIN MUSLINS.

RING UP 1741 FOR RANGE OF PATTERNS.

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22

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$1.00 per ¼lb. tin. $1.00 per ¼lb. tin.

It is a delightfully cool and finely flavoured Tobacco and it has the great advantage of keeping dry during this hot and damp weather. There are many smokers in Hongkong and the ports of South China who give up pipe smoking as soon as the damp and foggy weather sets in, as their pipes become foul. If they will try a tin of this carefully blended Mixture they will find they can enjoy their pipes with as perfect comfort as they do in the cool and dry season.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1915.

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ON A HOLIDAY

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($16,000,000)

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS ($8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that the Interest Instalment for the month of May amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand ($120,000) has been duly received by the Undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.

Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 15th May, 1915. [601

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
the 25th May, 1915, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF WINES, ETC., ETC.
As follows:—
PORT, SHERRY, CLARETS, BURGUNDY, WHITE WINES, HOCK AND MOSELLES BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, ETC., ETC., ETC.
ALSO
Several Cases INDIAN CHUTNEY to be sold in small lots.
And about 8,000 CIGARS in good condition.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [599

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from M. D. DERTEANO, Esq. (Consul for Peru), to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)
AND THURSDAY,
the 26th and 27th May, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at his residence, Windsor Lodge, Austin Road, Kowloon,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
COMPRISING:—
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE BY WM. POWELL, AND LANE, CRAWFORD (PRACTICALLY NEW), MASSIVE BLACKWOOD AND CHERRYWOOD CABINETS, ARM-CHAIR, CARD TABLES, FIRE SCREENS, ETC., REVERSIBLE TURKISH AND AXMINSTER CARPETS AND RUGS, A QUANTITY OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAIN AND BRONZES, CURTAINS, PAINTINGS, PICTURES, SOLID BRASS FENDERS, FIRE BRASSES, ETC., HANDSOME DINING ROOM SUITE (QUEEN ANNE DESIGN), SUNDRY FINE JAPANESE TEA SERVICES, ETC., TEAKWOOD BEDROOM SUITES, TWIN BEDSTEADS, NEW HAIR AND WIRE MATTRESSES TOILET SETS, LINEN, ETC., BATH, ROOM, PANTRY, AND KITCHEN REQUISITES.
ALSO
"SINGER" HAND SEWING MACHINE (PRACTICALLY NEW), LARGE AMERICAN ICE CHEST, BERKFIELD FILTER, RUBBER-TYRED RICKSHA IN VERY GOOD CONDITION, SUN BLINDS AND RATTAN FURNITURE.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On View from MONDAY, the 24th May.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [600

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL, Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong 26th January, 1915. [207

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [5 9

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 25th May, 1915, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1915. [581

THE CATHAY TRUST, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 26th day of May, 1915, at 4.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 30th April, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & Co., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
[598

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be Closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 29th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [542

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.
MODERATE TERMS.
[348

FOR SALE.

All kinds of
FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS ALBUMS,
and other
PHILATELIC GOODS,
at Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACA & CO.,
CAINE ROAD, No. 11A.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [465

A LING & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516

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DIRECTORY

AND

CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

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The alterations this year are unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," "ROSE TERRACE" and "DURBAR," Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [501

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1916. [393

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.
Apply— H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45

TO LET.

"WINDSOR LODGE," Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [580

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post-Office.
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [88

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [89

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply— SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE $3.50.

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E stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E PORT, E SHERRY, E WHISKY or E BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the *raison d'être* of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves he above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
[18

MARRIAGE.

MEAD-LYONS.—On April 28th, at Ichang, EDGAR WALTER MEAD, of H.B.M. Consular Service in China, to MAUD, twin daughter of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir ALGERNON LYONS, G.C.B., and of Lady LYONS, Kilvrough, Glamorgan, Wales.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 25TH, 1915.

ATHLETICS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE Far Eastern Olympic Games held at Shanghai last week have been described as marking a "red-letter day" in the history of athletics in China. Athletics in fact can hardly be said to have any history in China, and it is all the more remarkable that on the first occasion on which the Far Eastern Olympiad has been held on Chinese soil popular interest in the various events should have been manifested in so remarkable a manner. The attendance of spectators is reported to have exceeded ten thousand daily, which is really remarkable proof of the growing interest in athletics among the Chinese. The promotion and encouragement of athletics in the territories of Asia is, of course, the main purpose of these Far Eastern Olympic Games. The meeting at Shanghai is but the second of the series, the first having been held in connection with the Manila Carnival two years ago. The fine showing then made by the Filipino athletes who competed excited the admiration of spectators of all nationalities. Prominent among members of the Chinese race who were impressed with the achievements of the Filipino athletes, and more especially by speculations as to the influence their growing fondness for athletics must ultimately have on the physical and moral qualities of the race, was the veteran diplomatist Dr. WU TING FANG, who has been largely instrumental, as Chairman of the Organising Committee, in promoting the great success of the meeting at Shanghai. Athletic contests of all kinds were included in the programme and the contestants came from various parts of China—north and south—from Japan and from the Philippine Islands. Both President YUAN SHIH KAI and the Vice-President, LI YUAN HUNG, deputed representatives to attend the meeting to express their deep interest in the movement, and the addresses in which these representatives of the leading men in the Republic welcomed the visiting athletes struck the right note. Mr. YANG, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who represented the PRESIDENT, remarked in the course of his address: "This is an age of young men—and young men who are to take the responsibility which will soon be theirs as leaders of the nation, must have strong bodies. To get strong bodies you must be active and energetic, and there is nothing which will help, both in the development of the body and in the development of character, like competitive athletics." On behalf of the VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. CHENTING T. WANG expressed the hope that in the years to come the purposes and principles of the Association would be carried to the most distant parts of China. These speeches show that the men who control the destinies of China clearly recognise the high value of athletics in the life of a nation, and we do not doubt that the great success of this meeting at Shanghai will give a great fillip to the movement. Following as the meeting did so closely upon a period of political excitement in China, and held too, in a city where hostility to Japan has been most pronounced, it must be regarded as a specially noteworthy feature of the meeting that many Japanese were among the successful competitors, and their successes were received in a true sporting spirit. It was only to be expected that in several branches of sport the Japanese and Filipinos should prove themselves superior to the Chinese, because in both Japan and the Philippines western athletics have a longer history. Nevertheless the lists of results show that the Chinese competitors on the whole have done exceedingly well, and Mr. CHENGTING WANG is justified on the showing of the meeting in his belief that the time is not far distant when the nations of the Orient will be able to send competing athletes to the International Olympic Games when held in Europe or America; but when he adds that China will look forward hopefully to the day when the International Olympic Games may be held in the Far East we fear he is looking a very long way ahead—at least beyond the day of the present generation of athletes.

The French Club at Hankow informed its German members, on the 14th inst., that they had been excluded.

A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared at a meeting of the shareholders in J. Lewellyn & Co., Shanghai, last week.

The first sod was cut recently on the site of new premises to be erected at Tsinanfu in connection with the Shantung Christian University.

Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and C. H. Arnhold have announced that they have withdrawn from the firm of Arnhold, Karberg & Co., China, from January 1st last.

The death is reported of Mr. C. J. Strome, a very old resident of Japan. Mr. Strome founded his firm of C. J. Strome & Co. early in the '70s. He died at Bournemouth.

News has been received in Shanghai of the death at an advanced age of Mr. Robert Freke Gould, the celebrated writer of books on Freemasonry, etc., and at one time Secretary to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The following news item was despatched from Peking recently by a hopeful Japanese correspondent: "On Sunday His Excellency the President called into his presence Mrs. Yuan and the rest of the family, and instructed them all to commit suicide at the last moment, and not to deport themselves in a manner to invite public criticism."

Tokyo's new golf links have been officially dedicated by the Governor of the City. The Club is finely situated on the Tamagawa tram line, which is connected with the City tram at Nakashibuya. The ground itself has been in practical use since last autumn, but the handsome buildings of the Reception Hall of the Taisho Exhibition, held at Uyeno last year, have just been reconstructed among the pine trees of Komazawa, and now forms the home of Tokyo golfers.

Over forty British firms in Shanghai, down to a week ago, had signified their readiness to co-operate in the formation of a British Chamber of Commerce, and a meeting at which all British merchants were invited to attend was to be held on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 1, Yuen-ming-yuen Road, to further the project.

The death occurred at the French Hospital on Saturday of Captain Mathias, an old China Coast hand, who came out more than twenty years ago to join Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. He served with this firm only a short period, transferring his services to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, in whose service he was until a few months ago, when his health broke down. His last command was the *Kaifong*. The deceased leaves a widow and family.

The death is announced in Home papers of Mr. William Murray, who was the first accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, when the Shanghai branch was opened in 1865, under the managership of Mr. David McLean. He died suddenly from heart trouble at the Portland Hotel, Great Portland-street, London. The funeral service was attended by a few relatives and old friends, not many, for he had outlived most of his contemporaries.

EXCITING AFFAIR AT WEST POINT.

CHINESE CONSTABLE COMMITS SUICIDE.

At West Point Police Station yesterday a Chinese constable named Li Cheung, after attempting to shoot two fellow-lukongs at their quarters, turned the revolver on himself, with fatal results. It appeared that the deceased lukong had been very jealous of the attentions paid by two other lukongs to a Chinese woman, and he had previously had a quarrel with the men. Yesterday Li Cheung entered the room where the other men were sitting and shot at them. One of the men was hit, but the other escaped injury. The injured man was taken to the hospital, where it was ascertained that the wound was not serious.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVES.

RESULT OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT.

The Hongkong Special Police Reserve held a successful two days' musketry meeting at the Kowloon range on Sunday and yesterday.

On Sunday the A. and B. sections, consisting of men with little or no previous experience of rifle-shooting, occupied the range, and some surprisingly good results were achieved by the members of the Chinese Company. At the close of the day, a trophy was offered by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, A.S.P., for competition among the staff (which included instructors of the regular Police Force) who had officiated at the range, and it was a source of much gratification to the Special Police Reserve that one of their number, in the person of Inspector Mason, emerged the winner. In the first instance he tied with Spillett with a score of 33 out of a possible 35 for seven rounds at 200 yards. With an additional shot the position was unchanged, an inner being registered to the credit of each man, and it required a second shot to give Mason the advantage with a bull opposed to another inner.

Yesterday Class C, composed of men with previous experience, fired their course at the 200 and 300 yards ranges, the best 7 out of 9 shots at each distance being counted, and an excellent average was maintained. At 200 yards Mason and Ivan Grant-Smith each started off with an inner, and then put on 8 bulls each. The championship, which embraced, also, 7 rounds at 500 yards, was won by Sirdar Khan with 86 out of a possible 105. For the second place there was an exciting tussle, Grant-Smith and F. E. da Silva tieing with 84 each. With an extra shot to decide the issue, Grant-Smith scored another three to his opponent's nought. The first prize was a silver-mounted truncheon, presented by Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., and the prize for the runner-up was a truncheon given by Mr. G. Hastings.

The full scores will be published in our next issue.

LONDON PORT CHARGES RAISED.

The Port of London Authority have given notice that on and after May 1st an increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. will be made in the port rates on goods imported into and exported from the port.

The additional revenue thus yielded is required to meet the increase in the cost of materials and wages in connection with the extensive works of port improvement which are now in progress.

THE WAR.

ITALY DECLARES WAR.

GERMANY ON ITALY'S "DESERTION."

TERRITORIALS' MAGNIFICENT HEROISM.

THRILLING BATTLE NARRATIVES.

PRUSSIANS MASSACRE SAXONS.

STRANGE SPECTACLE BEFORE THE EYES OF THE BRITISH.

PROGRESS IN GALLIPOLI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA.

LONDON, May 24th.

Italy has declared war on Austria.

The Italian declaration of war presented to Vienna recalls Italy's denunciation of the Triplice following Austria's violation of the Alliance. It says that Italy cannot fail in her duty to take, against every existing and future menace, the necessary measures for the fulfilment of her national aspirations. She therefore considers herself in a state of war from May 24th.

GERMANY ON THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

AMSTERDAM, May 24th.

An official German Note says that Italy, by her provocative attack on Austria, has also broken off her alliance with Germany. The Austro-German Alliance, welded by comradeship in arms, remains uninjured by Italy's desertion to the enemy.

The German Ambassador has been ordered to leave Rome with the Austrian Ambassador.

FRANCE AND ITALY'S INTERVENTION.

"A FRESH GUARANTEE OF FINAL VICTORY."

PARIS, May 24th.

M. Millerand, the French War Minister, telegraphing to Generals Joffre and Gouraud the news that Italy had declared war, says:—"The troops will welcome with joyous enthusiasm the entry of our Latin sister into action, giving a fresh guarantee of the final victory of civilisation over barbarism."

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNSUCCESSFUL GERMAN EFFORTS.

PARIS, May 23rd. 5.25 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—

The enemy made several attacks between the sea and Arras, but they were repulsed with very heavy losses.

Two further attacks at Neuville St. Vaast made by the enemy enabled him momentarily to gain a footing, but he was soon driven out, and left many prisoners.

The Germans exploded several mines in Argonne. Strong forces attempted to occupy the craters, but our infantry threw them back to their original line under a storm of bombs and grenades, inflicting the heaviest losses. The enemy's defeat was complete.

PARIS, May 24th. 1.20 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* says:—

Along the whole region north of Arras, consequent on the German defeats, last night fighting continued, at certain points with extreme violence.

The British progressed east of Festhubert.

We advanced several hundred yards north-east of Loretto Chapel, and captured prisoners. We captured a series of trenches to the north of Neuville, and groups of houses in the village.

BRITISH TERRITORIALS.

MAGNIFICENT GALLANTRY AT CRITICAL PERIOD.

LONDON, May 24th.

Reuter's representative at British Headquarters, in a message on the 22nd inst., says that the Territorials, many of whom had only just arrived at the Front, particularly distinguished themselves in the second battle of Ypres.

When the enemy's use of poisonous gas on the 22nd April caused a four-mile gap in the Allied Front, battalions and companies had to be thrown in wherever they could be collected. The gap on the night of the 22nd April was occupied by five battalions, including the Territorial Regiment, the 8th Middlesex. During the next five days the 2nd Monmouths, the 5th South Lancashires, the 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the London Rifle Brigade, and the 9th Argylls, all Territorials, were brought up.

When the Germans on the 2nd inst. were extensively using gas, the 7th Argylls charged through the poison cloud and carried a trench. The 9th Argylls had 911 8-inch shells thrown into their trenches, but they stayed there.

The London Rifles showed the greatest heroism on the 13th inst., when the Germans made a great attack on the cavalry. Only 278 men were left in a battalion, and 91 of these fell during the day.

Sergeant Belcher, when the line on his left was pierced, stuck to his trench with eight comrades and two Hussars, and kept the Germans at bay all day. Four of his men were killed, and the trench was blown to bits. The survivors, bluffing magnificently, met every German advance with rapid fire, forcing them to withdraw in the belief that the trench was fully manned. Sergeant Belcher's conduct probably saved the flank of his line.

"THE FINEST BATTALION GOD EVER MADE."

One General, after the fighting, described the London Rifles as "the finest Battalion God ever made." The following illustrates their spirit. A portion of the trenches was almost wiped out by the enemy's fire, and Captain Railston, of the 1st Rifle Brigade, was commanding when retirement was suggested. He retorted "Retreat be damned!" and carried on so successfully that though he was twice buried and wounded he bluffed the Germans all day. Captain Railston and three surveyors kept running along the trench, firing rapidly when the Germans advanced, and held the position till two Companies of supports arrived.

INDIVIDUAL HEROISM.

Captain Easton, of the 4th East Yorks, was also thrice very gravely wounded, but paced along the ranks, exhorting the men to continue firing.

Sergeant Cooke, of the Dublin Fusiliers, sniping from the top of a farmhouse, picked off ten Germans who were crawling back to their trench, and then jumped down and levelled his rifle at the surviving officer, shouting "Hands up." He brought his prisoner in.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

In another part of the line detachments from three Regiments were shelled for hours lengthwise, but were overjoyed to see the Germans advancing. They jumped on to the parapets of their trenches, and shouted "Come on, you blighters! Fight it out!" The Germans came on, and were blotted out by concentrated fire.

NORTHERN MINERS' GALLANTRY.

Perhaps the hardest task fell to the recently arrived Yorkshire and Durham Territorials, composed for the most part of miners, who were pushed into the gap on the day the Canadians suffered. The Northerners, after a tornado of asphyxiating bombs, repelled heavy infantry attacks till the evening, when they retired in a most orderly manner.

Private Lyun, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, particularly distinguished himself. Choking and coughing from the effects of a gas attack, Lyun lifted a machine-gun on to the parapet and played it on the advancing enemy, forcing him to retreat. Lyun had to be dragged away, and died from the effects of gas in the evening.

THE BULL-DOG SPIRIT.

Another hot corner, a farm christened "Shell-trap Farm," was held by some of the Monmouths, most of whom were put out by shells. A survivor swam over the moat and reported to headquarters. He was told to return and tell his comrades to "hang on." He returned shortly afterwards, carrying a bandolier which had been thrown across the moat, bearing the message that they would "stick like grim death." They did so until relieved.

The Northumberlands, the Warwickshires, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were engaged in the attack on St. Julien on the 26th April. Although suffering badly from gas, they were most steadfast. It was altogether a soldiers' battle, we escaping annihilation, which was inevitable according to all rules, by sheer dogged fighting.

The Territorial Yeomanry, including the Somersets (who were among the first Territorial Regiments in action, and were highly praised some months ago), the Leicesters, and the Essex, fought alongside the most famous Cavalry Regiments, and were not the least courageous. The cavalry clung to the shattered trenches, and afterwards advanced as if they were on parade. Another instance of bravery is afford by the case of Major Crichton, who, although his leg was shattered, sat on the ground cheering his men, the 10th Hussars, to renewed efforts.

BRITISH WEDGES IN THE GERMAN LINES.

A PRUSSIAN MASSACRE OF SAXONS.

LONDON, May 24th.

The Eye-Witness at British Headquarters, in a continuation of his last message, says:—

The last account left two British wedges projecting into the German lines between Richebourg Lavoue and Festhubert, two attempts to capture the intervening space having proved unsuccessful. On the 17th inst., however, the attack was renewed, and the enemy was gradually driven from his entrenchments and was exposed to fire from three sides.

The Germans finally reached the limit of endurance, and 300 surrendered. Having joined hands, our forces continued to advance and to press eastwards, capturing post after post.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.

A horrible scene was witnessed in this quarter. The remains of a battalion of Saxons, having decided to surrender, advanced toward our line. Unaware of their intention, we poured a hail of bullets into their ranks, whereupon the survivors, numbering some hundreds, halted, threw down their rifles, and waved a white flag. It was doubtful, after their experience of the enemy's treachery, whether our men would pay attention. However, the question was taken out of their hands. The Prussian infantry on the right of the Saxons suddenly enfiladed them with heavy rifle-fire, and the Prussian guns at the rear completed the massacre.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Eye-Witness comments on the strange spectacle of masses of grey-coated troops being butchered by their comrades under the eyes of the British infantry. The fact that the butchered men were Saxons was a source of regret, as the latter are cleaner fighters, and have proved more chivalrous and less brutal than the Prussians and Bavarians.

A LARGE BITE.

A bite was taken out of the enemy's position just two miles long, embracing the whole of the German front trenches and in many places a whole series of hostile entrenchments, representing a forward bound of 500 yards.

The German losses were of the heaviest. The narrowness of the trenches often left them no room to escape, the only alternatives offering being death or surrender. In some places the trenches were heaped with corpses, the enemy offering an excellent target as they were driven back in large numbers along the communication trenches.

Our losses were not light, but were less severe than in previous fighting of a similar character. By Tuesday night we had captured over 600 prisoners and several machine-guns.

Although wet through and covered with mud, nothing seemed to dampen the ardour of our men.

GERMAN TREACHERY PUNISHED.

One satisfactory incident was the destruction of a party of 60 Germans, dressed in khaki, who advanced to our trench and called out "Don't shoot; we are Grenadier Guards!" An officer who went to meet them was suddenly fired on, whereupon our men, who were prepared for possible treachery, immediately opened fire and charged them with the bayonet. All sixty were killed.

A FORTUNATE INCIDENT.

A fortunate incident occurred during the fighting on Sunday morning. After the somewhat easy capture of a German front trench, several wires were discovered and were immediately cut. The wires were then traced to a dug-out near by, where a dead German pioneer was found seated, with the switch board of a dynamo exploder by his side. He had evidently been killed by a shell splinter before we reached the trenches. Seven mines were afterwards discovered. It seems probable that deliberately little resistance was made at this point, in order to entice our men to occupy the trenches, where they would have been conveniently massed before being blown up.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRILLIANT FEAT OF "E14."

LONDON, May 24th.

The Admiralty publish a detailed report concerning the operations of the *E 14*. The submarine sank a Turkish gunboat *en route* to the Sea of Marmora, where she further sank a transport on the 29th April, another gunboat on the 3rd May, a very large transport full of troops on the 10th inst., and compelled a steamer to run ashore on the 13th inst. The submarine returned on the 18th inst.

The Admiral in command at the Dardanelles says it is impossible to do full justice to this great achievement. His Majesty's rewards have given universal satisfaction throughout the Allied Fleet.

[The commander of the *E 14* was awarded the Victoria Cross.]

THE DARDANELLES.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN GALLIPOLI.

PARIS, May 24th.

An official message says that two Turkish divisions commanded by General Liman von Sanders furiously attacked the British near Kabatepeh but were repulsed with heavy loss. The French in southern Gallipoli, at some places only a few yards from the Turkish trenches, have progressed substantially, despite the enemy's defences.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, May 24th.

The following have been awarded the Victoria Cross:—

Corporal WILLIAM ANDERSON, K.O.Y.L.I.

For, at Neuve Chapelle, leading three bomb-throwers against a large party of the enemy who entered the trenches. He threw bombs at the enemy, and after his companions were wounded and he remained alone he used his rifle promptly and effectively, and saved the situation.

Private WILLIAM DWYER, East Surrey Regiment.

At Hill 60 Private Dwyer climbed the parapet of his own trench amid a hail of bombs from close quarters and with grenades dispersed the enemy.

Private ROBERT MORROW, of the Irish Fusiliers.

He rescued and carried to safety under a very heavy fire at Messines several comrades who had been buried under the *débris* of the trenches.

Flight-Lieut. RHODES MOORHOUSE, of the Royal Flying Corps.

Although mortally wounded, he flew 35 miles to report the successful bombing of Courtrai Station, and afterwards died of his wounds.

Second-Lieut. G. H. WOOLLEY, London Regiment.

He was the only officer on Hill 60 at one time, and, with a handful of men, he resisted all attacks on his trench, although heavily shelled by bombs and attacked by maxim-guns.

MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS.

MEMBERS OF OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT HELD RESPONSIBLE.

LONDON, May 24th.

The Official Press Bureau states that the Allied Governments have informed the Porte that they hold all members of the Ottoman Government responsible for the massacres of Armenians. Massacres occurred in April in Erzerum and in six other large towns in Armenia, and the inhabitants of a hundred villages near Van were all assassinated.

BELGIAN DECORATION FOR LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, May 24th.

King Albert of Belgium has conferred on Lord Kitchener the high order of the Grande Cordon of the Order of Leopold.

HONOUR FOR LATE GENERAL BRIDGES.

LONDON, May 24th.

Inspector-General Bridges, of the Australasian Forces, who died a few days since, has been posthumously gazetted a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (K.C.B.).

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF GREECE.

ATHENS, May 24th.

The King of Greece has suffered a relapse. Prayers were offered for his recovery in the churches in Greece yesterday, which were attended by crowds.

A specialist has been summoned from Berlin.

THE TROOP TRAIN DISASTER.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, May 24th.

The officers killed in the Gretna Green railway accident were: J. D. L. Hamilton, J. M. Mitchell and C. E. Salvesen, of the Royal Scots.

There was an awful scene, soldiers being pinned under the burning wreckage while the flames at every moment came nearer. It is feared that some must have been burned alive. Numbers of the soldiers were terribly injured, in most cases their legs or thighs being broken. As the flames were approaching two soldiers who were pinned under the wreckage, a doctor at the last moment amputated the legs of both, enabling them to be drawn out. One died of shock.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE BY "THE QUAINTS."

"The Quaints in Pierrot Land" gave their farewell performance at the Theatre last night, and in honour of Empire Day the programme was "all British." They had a good house and an extremely enthusiastic one.

In the choruses of the patriotic songs included in the programme the audience joined with great gusto, and "encores" were the order of the evening. A number of floral bouquets were handed up to the ladies of the little Company. The entertainment was one of the best the Company have given—which is saying a great deal—and the ovations they received last night left the Company in no doubt of the sincere appreciation of their efforts by the audience.

The Company leave to-day for Singapore.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, 22nd May.

THE CHINESE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Committee of the Kwangtung Branch of the National Salvation Fund have received a communication from the Chinese merchants and students resident in Japan suggesting that the money collected should be entirely devoted to the increase of the Army and Navy. They also advocate the building of an arsenal for the production of modern weapons.

THE BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE.

It is reported that an agent of the Central Government intends paying Canton a visit in the near future to investigate the boycott of Japanese goods.

The police continue to give special protection to the Japanese residents in the city, although there has been no trouble since the explosion on Shameen a few weeks ago.

The inhabitants of the Sun-hui district are still agitating for the rejection of the Japanese demands and promising to support the Government with liberal subscriptions and to do their utmost on behalf of native industries.

Last week a telegram was received from Peking asking the local authorities to use their influence to prohibit the Cantonese from sending to the Central Government telegrams criticising its action in granting the Japanese demands. No telegrams referring to the Japanese question are accepted now at the local telegraph offices.

It is understood that General Lung Chai-kwong, like the Civil Governor, is advising his subordinates to give a month's salary to the Salvation Fund.

REPORTED REBEL ACTIVITY.

There is a rumour that rebels are again active in Canton and that their activities are occupying the attention of the Government.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

The new Commissioner of Finance, who has been in office now for several days, has announced his intention of reforming the likin (native customs) administration and of increasing and enforcing various taxes in order to swell the public exchequer.

A BILL FROM A BANK.

The Government has been notified that there is due to the Bank of Taiwan a sum of $800,000, being the balance of a loan advanced to the Canton Government before the Revolution. The note states that payment must be made before the end of May.

EXPLOITATION OF HAINAM.

Five rich Chinese merchants who have returned from abroad have been granted permission to visit the island of Hainam, with a view to floating a company for promoting industries and agriculture there and clearing the land of its timber. They have guaranteed $2,000,000, and are being given protection on their trip.

WHERE SILVER DOLLARS ARE SCARCE.

The Superintendent of the Mint, Lo Nai Sung, returned from the north a few days ago bringing with him several moulds for the minting of silver dollars. One of these moulds has been selected, and is being sent to Peking for the approval of the Central Government. Should this mould be adopted, the new Canton silver dollar will have President Yuan's head in profile on one side. At present silver dollars are being minted here for the province of Kwangsi, which is in urgent need of dollars for circulation.

A MODERN MARKET.

Canton is about to be supplied with a long-felt want, viz., a modern public market. The site chosen is near the bund. The market will be managed by a private company, and numerous applications have been made for stands, which, it is understood, are to be put up for auction.

GAMBLING, ALCOHOL, AND OPIUM.

The Civil Governor has called the attention of the local officials to the President's order forbidding officials to gamble or drink to excess.

It may surprise many to learn that there is still a great deal of opium smoking in the city. A few days ago the police destroyed a large quantity of opium and about 5,000 smoking utensils. A rough estimate places the value of the articles burned at $250,000.

A HINT TO THE KAISER.

The Magistrate of the Nam-hung district has thought of a novel plan of getting rid of the domestic bonds. He is forcing the winners of lotteries, etc., to invest their winnings in bonds. Several successful gamblers who refused to obey the order have been whipped.

GIFTS FROM INDIA.

The chiefs of Katiawar have given £10,000 to the King-Emperor for the purchase of motor ambulances for the War Office. The Maharaja of Datia has given an armoured motor for the front, with a machine-gun unit.

Arthur Palmer & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
[64

HANDS AND ARMS ITCHED AND BURNED

Red and Inflamed. Could Hardly Do Work. Never Free From Cuts and Cracks. Gave Up Hope. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

2, Wenfield Cottages, High St., Aylesbury, Bucks., Eng.—"It was about four years ago that my arms from the elbows downward began to be red and inflamed and then began to itch. They got so bad that I scratched until they bled and then they seemed to start a small fester. They seemed to gradually get worse and my hands and arms were bandaged up. The backs of my hands were nothing but deep raw cuts and bled as soon as ever I moved them. I could hardly do my work. I gave up all hope of ever being cured as my hands and arms were never free from cuts and cracks.

"My husband read of cures by the Cuticura Remedies and advised me to try them so I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They seemed to cool my hands and arms from the first. I washed them in the Cuticura Soap and warm water and then put on the Ointment after drying them. They did so much good that I bought more and now my hands are as soft as ever, free from cuts and itching burning pains which for four years I was never free from." (Signed) Mrs. D. Matthews, Jan. 23, 1914.

Why worry about your hair? Cuticura Soap shampoos and an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will clear the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, and promote hair-growing conditions.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

[68-20

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THERAPION price 2/9 leading Chemists. CURES
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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 10.50 a.m.—Pressure has decreased quickly over Eastern Japan and increased moderately to considerably over the remainder of the area.

The anti-cyclone has strengthened and the northern depression has advanced to the east of Japan. Pressure is still relatively low over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

24TH MAY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladvostock	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.73	—	—	ESE	1	—
Hakodate	"	29.73	—	—	—	0	c
Tokio	"	29.75	—	—	—	0	c
Kochi	"	29.84	—	—	SW	1	c
Nagasaki	"	29.95	—	—	—	0	c
Kagoshima	"	29.90	—	—	N	2	c
Oshima	"	29 93	—	—	N	2	c
Naha	"	29.91	—	—	NNE	4	—
Ishi'jma	"	29.91	—	—	N	1	—
Bonin Is.	"	30.01	—	—	SSW	2	—
Chafoo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	30.06	59	54	SW	2	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.06	55	100	—	0	bf
Gutslaff	"	30.07	63	—	N	1	ov
Sharp Peak	7 a.	30.01	67	97	NE	4	o
Amoy	6 a.	29.88	68	79	ENE	2	o
Swatow	"	29.93	67	89	E	1	or
Taihoku	5 a.	29.93	66	87	E	4	o
Taichu	"	29.87	68	—	N	2	o
Tainan	"	29.84	70	—	N	4	o
Koshun	"	29.81	75	—	ENE	4	o
Pescadores	"	29 87	72	—	NNE	7	o
Canton	6 a.	29.88	71	95	E	1	o
Hongkong	"	29.84	73	94	E	6	o
Gap Rock	"	29.83	—	—	E	5	o
Macao	"	29.79	72	94	NE	1	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.	29.80	75	91	ENE	4	c
Tourane	"	29.75	79	—	NW	2	o
Cape St. James	"	29.78	70	—	SW	5	o
Aparri	"	29.79	71	94	S	4	o
Dagupan	"	29.74	77	90	SSW	2	o
Manila	"	29.78	79	96	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.82	79	95	—	0	o
Tacloban	"	29.82	75	96	SW	1	o
Iloilo	"	29.80	77	90	SW	1	o
Surigao	"	29.82	79	95	SE	1	o
Labuan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Director.*

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7 RAIN in inches, 4 tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 24th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.81	29.89	29.91
Temperature	76	73	76
Humidity	93	84	76
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force	4	6	5
Weather	cd	c	c
Rain	—	0.04	—

Highest open air Temperature on 23rd... 82
Lowest open air Temperature on 23rd .. 73

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 25th to 31st May.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong. Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong. Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	25	m 5 59	5 5	0 34 a	2 4
		6 26 a	5 2		
Wed.	26	m 6 27	6 2	m 0 29	2 3
		7 32 a	5 0	1 28 a	1 6
Thurs.	27	m 7 1	6 9	m 1 2	2 5
		8 35 a	4 7	2 19 a	0 8
Fri.	28	m 7 39	7 5	m 1 34	2 2
		9 39 a	4 6	3 9 a	0 2
Satur.	29	m 8 22	7 9	m 2 7	2 9
		10 44 a	4 3	3 58 a	0 2
Sun.	30	m 9 8	8 1	m 2 41	3 1
		11 46 a	4 1	4 48	0 3
Mon.	31	m 9 55	8 0	m 3 16	3 2
				5 39 a	0 2

THE BATTLE FOR HILL 60.

MOTOR MACHINE GUNS IN ACTION.

A PICTURE OF THE YSER.

The following descriptive account which has been communicated by an Eye-Witness present with General Headquarters continues and supplements the narrative published on the 20th April of the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it:—

April 20th, 1915.

On Thursday, April 15, nothing occurred beyond the explosion by us of a mine, recorded in the last summary, under the enemy's trenches at Cuinchy. It destroyed some 30 yards of his front line.

On Friday morning the Germans in reply fired three underground charges near our trenches in front of Givenchy. They were all short of the mark and caused no damage at all.

On the next day, the 17th, one of the enemy's *Minenwerfer* was knocked out by our howitzers on the left near Ypres, and in the same quarter a German aeroplane was brought down in our lines by our aviators. The pilot was killed and the observer captured.

On the evening of the 17th an attack was made by us on the enemy's trenches on Hill 60—a commanding point which lies on the north side of the Ypres-Comines railway, about two-and-a-half miles south-east of Ypres. This spot has frequently been the scene of action, the last occasion being the heavy fighting which occurred some two months ago, from February 14 to 17, during which the summit of the Hill was throughout in the enemy's hands.

Our effort to gain the point began at 7 p.m. on Saturday, when we fired heavily charged mines under the German position, blowing up a length of trench with some 150 men manning it, who nearly all perished. Then, within a few minutes, our infantry rushed the craters in the enemy's line and gained possession of some 250 yards length of the latter. So suddenly was the assault carried out that our troops met with hardly any resistance and sustained very few casualties, securing 15 prisoners, amongst whom were two officers. The Germans shortly afterwards opened a heavy fire on the section we had gained, and kept it up throughout the night, but our men held firm, working hard to strengthen the ground they had won and beating off several counter-attacks.

FIERCE SUNDAY FIGHT.

Shortly before 7 on Sunday morning the Germans made their real reply with a determined effort. They assaulted in force, coming on in close formation, and hand-to-hand fighting continued for some time. At this juncture invaluable service was rendered by some of our motor machine-guns which were rushed to the front, and opened fire on the masses coming forward, while our artillery raked their ranks with shrapnel. The counter-attack was beaten off with very heavy loss to the Germans, who, as usual, showed no inclination to accept defeat.

Throughout the whole of Sunday, the 18th, troops continued to be hurled against our trenches, and once, towards evening, some obtained a footing on the southern edge of the crest. It was only a momentary advantage, however, for at 6 p.m. our infantry charged with the bayonet, dislodged the Germans from their foothold, and secured the whole position. An hour later the hill was held in strength by us. Further details of this successful operation will be given later. Our casualties, as may be expected from the fighting, were by this time heavy, but the German losses were far greater. We took some prisoners in the course of the day. The especially stubborn resistance made by the enemy is due to the fact the the position was of value to him, for it commands a large portion of ground to the north as far as Zillebeke.

During the day a German aeroplane was damaged in a fight with a British plane, and forced to descend. It managed, however, to reach its own lines.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONT

An account has already been given of the British front, showing how the various localities differ; but stronger and perhaps more interesting contrasts are presented by the area to the north of us near the coast. This country is of three different kinds. There is the district immediately north of Yyres; then the inundated region extending to Nieuport; and, finally the belt of sand dunes close to the sea. The first requires no description, for it presents the usual characteristics of the low-lying districts of Flanders. North of it, at a distance of some eight miles from Ypres, the inundations commence. The flooded area varies in width, but is in general some 2½ to three miles across, except in the neighbourhood of Dixmude, where the ground is somewhat higher and the hostile lines approach one another closely. This town, as is well known, was the scene of terrible fighting in October, and at one time the Germans succeeded in effecting a passage over the Yser to the west of it, but were defeated and driven back into the river with great loss. The place itself is now held by them, but they are unable to debouch from it, since the river crossing is in the hands of the Belgians. South of it the Belgian line runs along the canalized portion of the river; to the north it follows the line of the railway to Nieuport.

When the story of the past few months is recalled, and the actual situation of the Belgian nation is borne in mind, the aspect of this part of the line is strangely impressive. Here, in its entrenchments looking out over the country, once the richest soil in Flanders but now willingly surrendered to the sea, is the Belgian Army, still unvanquished after eight months of war. Behind it stretches only a narrow strip, some 10 miles in extent, of Belgian soil, left to defend, and even in that strip there are few villages or towns which have escaped the enemy's fire. Of the more important, Nieuport lies in ruins—latterly 42cm. shells have been raining upon it; Furnes has been battered; historic Ypres has been partially destroyed. As for the villages immediately in rear of the line, they are almost razed to the ground. War has added desolation and horror to the natural melancholy of the country side, which at all times is of the most dreary character. A dead, wind-swept flat, its only features are the villages, with their tall church steeples, and a few trees, chiefly willows, all bent and twisted by the prevailing winds from the sea.

A visitor approaching the Belgian trenches from the West passes through one battered village after another, and sees here and there among the ruins a few women and children still clinging to what is left of their homes.

THE WASTE OF WATERS.

In front of the line is a waste of water melting into the sky, and the further bank obscured in mist. The grey expanse is here and there intersected by a road running for some distance on an embankment, and broken by a few trees and hedgerows or the remains of a farm rising up out of the flood, on which islands the advanced posts of each side are established. The corpses of long-dead German soldiers and the swollen carcases of cattle and sheep with legs sticking stiffly into the air, drift aimlessly about, while large flocks of wild fowl give the one visible touch of life to the desolate scene. The rifle shots ringing out from the front, the occasional reports of distant guns, and the noise of the shells rumbling overhead and bursting with a dull thud far behind accentuate the prevailing silence.

Nothing could present a stronger contrast to this comparative inaction than the nature of the fighting in progress along the sand dunes farther to the north. Here a desperate struggle at short range continues from day to day, the opposing trenches being situated within a few yards of one another. Here, instead of mud and water, the troops have to endure the wind which blows the sand about in stinging clouds so trying to the eyes as to necessitate the wearing of motor-goggles. Under the restless drifting sand the configuration of the landscape is continually altering, fresh dunes being formed at one point, while they melt away at another. Perhaps the best description of this area of soft-looking shapeless white mounds is that given by a French officer, who compared it to a land of whipped cream

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

COMPLAINTS OF BAD ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the National Relief Fund, says *The Times*, is the subject of considerable criticism in all parts of the country. The Fund was founded by the Prince of Wales at the outbreak of the war for two objects—the relief of dependents of sailors and soldiers who are on active service or who have died for their country, and the prevention and alleviation of distress among the civil population arising out of the war. It was placed under the direct charge of an executive committee, which was appointed by his Royal Highness after consultation with the Prime Minister. Nearly five millions sterling have been subscribed to the Fund. According to the latest official figures available, £1,400,000 has been expended among the families of sailors and soldiers and £200,000 in respect to civil distress.

Criticism of the administration of the Fund comes mainly under two heads. Dependents of sailors and soldiers complain of unreasonable delays in the payment of separation and allotment allowances. It is said that no notice has been taken by the committee of many cases of genuine distress to which their attention has been called. It is said, further, that many of the grants made are wholly inadequate. On the other hand, the Workers' National Committee protest against so large a proportion of the Fund being distributed among dependents of sailors and soldiers whose needs should have been met by the Admiralty and the War Office, and say it was understood that the Fund would be used principally for the relief of civil distress. They have asked the Executive Committee of the Fund for a full statement of receipts and expenditure, together with an explanation of the policy which has been pursued in the administration of the Fund, and are calling upon the trade unions and other labour organizations to back their demand.

SERIOUS GRIEVANCES AT GLASGOW.

In Glasgow so great is the dissatisfaction with the administration of the Fund that the corporation has asked its Finance Committee to report on the advisability of opening a local relief fund. The grievance relates to that branch of the work of the Fund which has to do with relieving the needs of the families of sailors and soldiers. Glasgow, it appears, has contributed nearly £250,000 to the Fund, and has received only about £130,000 for the assistance of the dependents of the men it has sent to the Forces of the Crown.

The Executive Committee of the Fund admit that the local administrative machinery for the payment of allotments and allowances is not yet working so smoothly as could be desired. They state, moreover, that this work was undertaken to relieve the unprecedented strain which the war and the raising of the New Armies have imposed upon the Pay Department, and hope before long that the Fund will be entirely relieved of the charge.

FEELING AGAINST GERMANS IN KOBE.

It appears British feeling against the Germans in Kobe is rather strong, as a result of the recent barbarism of the Huns in sinking the *Lusitania*. A Kobe dispatch to the *Nichi Nichi* prints a telegram stating that at the Kobe Club a number of British residents were discussing the disgraceful affair, when one well-known resident, in order to show his disgust, smashed a picture of the Kaiser on his yacht, which had been presented by a German member.

One cannot be surprised at the indignation aroused among the British community in Kobe against the Germans, for British residents do not forget how the Germans at their Club during the Boer war drank to the downfall of the Britain Empire, and rejoiced over the disasters which befell British arms during "Black Week."

Surprise has even been expressed in some quarters that any Club with a preponderance of British and Allied members should, in view of recent events, allow a single German to remain on the membership roll.

THE CHINA TRADE.

EFFECTS OF THE DEADLOCK UPON JAPANESE GOODS.

Before the Peking negotiations were brought to a dead-lock trade between Japan and China was pretty well maintained, as demonstrated by the figures published by the Finance Department for the last ten days of April, though, under the influences of the diplomatic complications coupled with the impecuniosity of China herself, caused by the war and the resulting dwindling of her export trade, the trade returns for every month since last Autumn showed a poor result.

Mr. Kurachi, the Vice-President of the Chino-Japanese Industrial Development Company, who has just returned from a trip to Tsingtao, gives in a Press interview a good picture of the financial and commercial relation between the two countries before the crisis, of course, from the politico-financial standpoint. In spite of the political complications, he says, the Chinese generally recognise the importance of a Chino-Japanese economic alliance. Even the Chambers of Commerce do not take up the suggestions of boycott agitators. Merchants from Shanghai, the hotbed of anti-Japanese feeling, also denounce the harangues of hotheads as wild nonsense. Therefore, the arrangement for the economic union is being steadily carried out independently of political issues. This friendly feeling between the Japanese and Chinese business-men has been clearly shown in the attitude of the Chinese shareholders at the recent general meeting of his company. All the proposals from the Japanese side were heartily approved and new concessions were secured for the company. The first of them is the monopolization of copper, the second the contract for the sale of iron ore at an iron mine in Anhui, and the last the right to work a coal mine in Shenshi.

An official report from Foochow also paints the situation, before the crisis, tolerably bright, while admitting the blighting effect of the diplomatic complications. As far as the local trade is concerned, says the report, the effect of the European war is very slight, but it is at the same time to be admitted that owing to the instability of silver, the decline in the purchasing power, and other causes, demand for Japanese goods is somewhat flagging, though imports from Europe have been almost stopped. Since the negotiations were started in Peking anti-Japanese feeling has been much in evidence among the natives, though no systematic attempt at boycotting Japanese goods has been made, thanks to the exercise of strict supervision by the police over the movements of agitators. Chinese merchants have with some reason stopped buying Japanese goods except when the stock on hand has run out. The circulation of Bank of Taiwan notes also has dwindled greatly. But it is generally believed that there will be no serious blow to Japan's trade there, for if Japanese goods be rejected the natives may at once feel considerable inconvenience on account of the scarcity of general cargo and the resulting rise in prices of commodities.

In a degree these glowing reports are confirmed by the trade returns for the closing days of April last. Exports to China for the period come to 3,476,082 yen, which figure is a somewhat encouraging gain on the preceding days, though a decline of 896,141 yen as compared with the same time last year. In imports, on the other hand, an astounding increase of 1,879,066 yen over the same time last year is reported, principally owing to the increased shipments of raw cotton and beans, the total figures being 3,014,361 yen.

Details are shown in the subjoined table:—

Exports for the closing days of April—

	1915	1914
	(in thousand yen)	
Manchuria	445	510
North China	1,688	1,635
Central China	1,333	2,202
South China	10	25
Total	3,476	4,372

Imports for the closing days of April—

	1915	1914
Manchuria	1,139	235
North China	372	222
Central China	1,394	623
South China	109	55
Total	3,014	1,125

Already, however, the market is visited with alarm and disorder, if the reports received so far are to be relied upon. According to a Dairen despatch all the Japanese residents in South Manchuria have been ordered to leave their settlements in a given time, while the coasting steamers in the China waters have been warned against the dangers of tarrying in ports too long, so that the market in Dairen has become alarmed, and on the Exchange beans and silver have slumped 70 sen and 40 sen respectively. In Osaka also the export cotton yarn market was shocked at the report of the culmination of the crisis and yarn slumped on Tuesday between 2 yen and 3.90 yen, thus bringing down the figure again to the bottom in April.—*Japan Mail*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Noon—Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Wines, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TO-MORROW

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Household Furniture at residence, Windsor Lodge, Austin Road, Kowloon, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Thursday, 27th May:—
12.30 p.m.—The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Household Furniture at residence, Windsor Lodge, Austin Road, Kowloon, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

GERMAN WORLD DOMINION.

ANOTHER BERNHARDI DENIAL.

ENGLAND THE TYRANT.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, April 13th.

The *New York World* publishes to-day an interesting interview with General von Bernhardi, given to its Special Correspondent in Germany, Mr. Karl von Wiegand. The interview is dated from Posen, *viâ* The Hague, March 31st, and was apparently delayed in Germany.

That a victorious Germany would benefit America, instead of endangering it; that he has never been an advocate of war for war's sake; that he is not a militarist, but has merely dwelt upon the historical fact that the day of wars is not yet past, and has pointed out that wars are not without their good in the evolution of the world and the development of civilization, and that Germany does not and never has dreamed of a world empire and world conquest; that his writings have been misrepresented and in some instances wilfully distorted, are some of the things that General Friederich von Bernhardi, whose books have been used to make out a case against Germany in this war, told me to-day in his first interview granted to any journalist since the war began. He has written some articles with his own pen in his own defense for American papers, but until to-day he has consistently declined to talk to newspaper men. Bernhardi declared to me:—

"Nothing could be more absurd than the statement that our victory would be a future danger to the United States in South America. Quite the contrary. If America has reason to fear the clash of any European Power, that Power is England. It is marine militarism and absolute dominion of the seas, which England claims for herself, wherewith you will have to reckon in time; that's your danger if England comes out the stronger. A victorious Germany would counterbalance and to some extent paralyse England, which could only be in the interest of America. There is hardly even a bare possibility of Germany and America ever being involved. You have only to look back at your history and to watch the trend of events in this war so far to become convinced that the possibility does exist of the clashing of the interests of America and England, which touch at countless more points than those of America and Germany.

"Quite apart from the clashing of commercial interests, England is jealously claiming the absolute dominion of the water, and it is most doubtful if she will look with particular pleasure at the growth of a great American Navy, and a big navy it is most probable America will want and have in the future.

A WILFUL DISTORTION.

"I emphatically deny absolutely that Germany has or does entertain any idea of world conquest or world empire, as has so often been represented. That is a false interpretation and a distortion so far as my writings are concerned. If you will read my books in the original German you will find I don't speak of world conquest, world empire, or world dominion, but of Germany as a world Power alongside equal States, other world Powers, and entitled to the same consideration. Conquest empire and dominion appear only in English editions, for the translations of which I am not responsible, but which have been used to create an erroneous, false, and unjust impression in America and elsewhere.

"That a victorious Germany would seek expansion and political advantages in South America, from a purely military standpoint, is so absurd that I am surprised that any thinking person should consider it seriously. Militarily it would be utterly impossible to maintain ourselves there, in view of the fact that it would bring all South and North America, not to mention England and France, against us, and for what purpose? What possible chance would we have? Legitimate commercial rivalry in South America with the United States—yes, that existed before the war, and will come again after the war; but for political purposes or advantages it is out of the question."

"Events have fully justified what I have written. I saw from the political constellation of Europe that war would be forced upon us, that it was inevitable as far as we were concerned and unavoidable. I pointed this out in plain language. I wanted to arouse our people to a realization of the imperative necessity of properly arming and preparing as a defensive measure, and I believe I did my country a service. Has not much that I wrote come true? We did not want this war, despite all that has been said to the contrary abroad. I have never advocated or written of an aggressive policy towards England."

Bernhardi denied that his books have done Germany more harm that good or that there are few people of his mind. "That is disproved by the many letters I receive." He admitted that his books enjoy a greater circulation in America and England than Germany and that they have been used as propaganda against Germany. "That's because the vital words of some passages have been incorrectly translated and in some instances wilfully distorted and misinterpreted."

He showed me an English copy of his booklet "Our Future," the English title of which is "Great Britain, Germany's Vassal." His "Germany and the Next War" is rendered "How Germany makes War." "That is done to prejudice the reader's mind at the very start."

WAR FOR WAR'S SAKE.

Discussing the charge that he is a radical militarist and glorifies war, he said, "I am not and never have been an advocate of war for war's sake. I take my standpoint on the historical fact that war is a fiery crucible and terrible training-school through which the whole world has grown better. War makes for the developing of the power of a people, creates consciousness of spirit and freedom and independence through that power. War is a terrible thing and a national calamity, as seen from the standpoint of the individual, but an evil that has not been without some good. Don't misunderstand me; all wars are not moral wars or for high moral principles. There come times when nations must go to war. Would you Americans say that your war in 1775 against England was not a good war, that the war of 1812 was not for a moral principle productive of good, that 1860 was not for the highest principle of human freedom by which the entire world benefited? Would the morals and principles involved in your wars have been as lastingly and effectively settled any other way? Your seizure of Panama was only justifiable in the future interests of the American people, higher and greater than the abstract principles of international law."

"Is this the last great war?"

"No; but wars will become less frequent and the causes and grounds for going to war become more and more idealized."

"Is there a military party in Germany?"

"Absurd; there is not, and never has been, a specific military party the object of which has been war. There have been those who believed that political conditions made it necessary to arm and prepare for the defence of Germany, and events have justified them."

"What would be productive of the quickest peace?"

"Great decisive German victory." Beyond this General von Bernhardi would not discuss the probable conditions on which Germany would make peace.

THE FAR EAST.

Discussing Japan and China, General von Bernhardi said:—

"Japan's demands are a serious blow to American interests in China. There was an impression that America and Japan would come to a clash, but he was not one of those who believed that a great war between the yellow and white races is near. Speaking of the differences between English and German colonization, he said England was more inclined to exploit, especially in the Far East, where the people live as they did a hundred years ago; that American and German colonization, although on a commercial basis, is more cultural, and does more to educate, advance, uplift, and improve the conditions of the natives. Bernhardi indignantly denied that the passage in his book, "Groups of Germans abroad benefit German trade, but they may also be useful to us politically as we discover in America," meant that Germany could or would bring pressure favourable to Germany to bear on the Government where they live, as has been charged against him in America.

Bernhardi, who was in America two years ago on his tour round the world, was especially enthusiastic about California and its coast. "California," he said, "is indescribably beautiful. What interested me particularly as a soldier was that I saw there the finest-looking men and women anywhere. It seems productive of a distinct type of magnificent physique, strikingly different in many respects from what I have seen elsewhere in your country. The women are most beautiful, while in the splendid, stalwart men I couldn't help thinking what fine material there would be for soldiers."

General Bernhardi's book-theories are perfectly well-known. According to him the balance of power in Europe is an outworn political expedient. Its place must be taken by a world equilibrium. But as he has invariably represented Great Britain as the universal tyrant, and as he has invariably urged that Germany's "Kultur" entitled her to Great Britain's position, it has always been perfectly clear that he had German world-dominion in view.

As he puts it in his "Germany and the Next War," in the chapter on "World-Power or Decline":—

"The nation which considers itself qualified to set the seal of its spirit upon the world will not, if it feels sure of victory, relinquish without a struggle its claim to the dominant place."

As for his denial that he ever advocated an aggressive policy against England, the following further passage is conclusive:—"For this reason a peaceful arrangement with England is a *Fata Morgana*, after which no serious German statesman ought to attempt to strive. On the contrary, we must always keep in view the possibility of a war with England."

THE VALUE OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., in an address to the Pilgrims Society at the Savoy Hotel on the 50th anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln, said it was infinitely better for the world's sake, and for our own, that the United States should not abandon her neutrality.

In the interests of a stable civilization it was essential that the steadying, wholesome, dispassionate, and honourable influence of the United States should, unhampered by the terrible restrictions of belligerency, be used in the interest of the whole world, and particularly in the interest of the small nations. If the United States had abandoned her neutrality in favour of the Allies millions in Belgium would be starving. And how grateful should this country be to the American Government for the services rendered to our thousands of poor prisoners in Germany? The suffering was unpardonably great, but it would have been terrible had not the American Embassy officials, with a disregard of all personal considerations or of the labour imposed upon them, performed a daily service as chivalrous as it was insistent for our unfortunate fighting men in captivity.

He asked such fellow-countrymen of his as had been impatient with the Government at Washington whether they had fully estimated the value of the moral support given to us by the people of the United States. Was there no material power in sympathy? He received a pathetic letter from a veteran of the American Civil War living in Boston, and owning a name familiar to all Americans. He said, "You want our sympathy. I can understand how much you want it by the extent we wanted yours in our Civil War, and were not secure of it. Well, you have our sympathy with all our hearts."

THE FIGHT AT LES EPARGES.

FRENCH STRATEGY.

RETURN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Times Special Correspondent in Eastern France sums up the recent fighting in Eastern France, and explains the tactics by which the French are gradually driving the Germans from their position at St. Mihiel. He emphasizes the importance of the capture of Les Eparges in the teeth of the German Crown Prince, and notes that the French are steadily pushing forward from Verdun towards Metz:

EASTERN FRANCE, April 17th.

Although spring has as yet hardly begun, there has been a decided renewal of activity in the operations in the east of France, the whole way from the Argonne to the Swiss frontier. But the conditions on this part of the front are still not very favourable for manœuvres on a grand scale, and the real increase of the pressure on the German positions has been applied farther north, especially along the sides of the St. Mihiel wedge.

Here, as elsewhere, the net result of the autumn and winter campaign is that the Germans have lost their initial advantage of the attack, and that instead of their acting on the offensive their lines are being besieged by the Allies. Too much importance should not therefore be attached to the fact that they still hold a footing in the Toul-Verdun barrier of fortresses. The strength of their position there is more apparent than real. Except at the moment when they crossed the Meuse at the end of September, when there was for a short time a grave risk that it might lead to the investment of Verdun, their presence at St. Mihiel has never been a serious menace to the French. The sharp wedge driven into their lines looks awkward on the map. But the wedge is not as solid nor the Germans' position as comfortable as some people have thought.

That is what is beginning at last to be realized as the result of the recent French operations in this district, of which some account has been given in the official *communiqué*. These operations are nothing new. They are a continuation of the strategy which has been steadily pursued all through the winter. The French Staff has regarded this phalanx of army corps, not as a wedge to be driven back, but as the legs of a pair of compasses to be pushed together. To accomplish the first end they would have had to attack the enemy where he was strongest, at St. Mihiel, or rather (for St. Mihiel itself is not the strategic centre of the region) at the strong fort of the Camp des Romains, a mile to the south of the town, where the Germans long ago installed a number of Austrian 305's, commanding the country round for a distance of nearly 10 miles. That would have meant, whether it succeeded or not, a huge loss of life.

SQUEEZING THE ENEMY.

They chose the other alternative, of squeezing the enemy out by steady pressure on each side of the angle along the lines between Fresnes and St. Mihiel from north to south, and St. Mihiel and Pont-à-Mousson from west to east. At the same time they were gradually getting nearer to two vital positions in the interior of the angle—the town of Vigneulles, about midway between the two sides, on the direct line from St. Mihiel to Metz, and the Trouée de Spada, an opening from Vigneulles to the Meuse halfway between St. Mihiel and Troyon, where the Germans have constructed a strategic railway to link St. Mihiel with Metz and its resources. This railway has several times been bombarded by French and English airmen.

During the recent operations the main attacks on the German positions in the Hauts de Meuse (from 600ft. to 900ft. above the level of the river) were made to the north on the crest of Les Eparges, now completely cleared of the enemy, and from the south-west on the Bois d'Ailly, which commands a bend of the Meuse and is in a straight line between the Camp des Romains and the south-east corner of the wood of Apremont. The line to the north was attacked not only at its extremity, at Eparges, but also in the centre, at Lamorville, which lies in a valley forming one of the passages from east to west through the Hauts de Meuse, and defended by the fort of Spada. At the same time the normal pressure on the German left flank was kept up (especially by the Toul field army) all along the strongly entrenched line from Apremont to Pont-à-Mousson, parallel to and just north of the Commercy-Pont-à-Mousson road.

IMPORTANCE OF LES EPARGES.

The success at Les Eparges on April 9 is of great importance, not only because of the sensible advance in the direction of Vigneulles, which must tend to make the position farther west more precarious for the enemy, but because the 3rd German Army, the force engaged, was commanded by the Crown Prince, who has returned from his prolonged exile. His second lease of authority has not opened too auspiciously. To hold the position north of Combres, on the spur of Les Eparges, he had the 10th Division of the 5th Army Corps, which enjoys a great fighting reputation in Germany. At the beginning of April they took the place of the 33rd Division of the Reserve, which had been badly cut up in March by the French artillery. They were ordered at all costs to hold two strongly fortified island positions on Les Eparges, but though they fought with great bravery they were forced to fall back before two violent bayonet charges of the French, who were full of spirit at the change from the monotony of the ordinary war of the trenches.

To judge from the embarrassed explanations given by the Germans the effects of the defeat are severely felt. On the 10th they were too worn out to make any effort to recapture the positions, and the French took advantage of the lull to strengthen the entrenchments on their new front, from which, on April 13, they repulsed with great loss a violent counter-attack. It extends from Les Eparges (which is on the extreme edge of the Hauts de Meuse) for five or six miles in the direction of Pareid, and faces south-east, so that it is exactly parallel to the Apremont-Pont-à-Mousson front on the other side of the wedge, from which it is only about 16 miles.

A week ago it was rumoured in well-informed French quarters that, as the result of the increased pressure, St. Mihiel had been altogether evacuated by the Germans. Whether this proves to be the case or not the retirement, taken by itself, would have no real importance. Until they turn their backs on the Camp des Romains it would be impossible for the French to occupy St. Mihiel, which is completely dominated by the guns of the fort, to say nothing of the fact that they will be very careful not to get caught again in a mined area, as they were at the Chauvoncourt barracks, as the sequel to another German retreat in the same district. (As a matter of fact, it is reported by German prisoners that St. Mihiel—or parts of it—has been mined; and another significant scrap of information from the same source is that the Crown Prince on his return was received with marked coldness by his fellow-soldiers, especially the superior officers.) But it seems to be certain that they have begun to withdraw their heavy guns from the Camp des Remains, as only field artillery have replied to the French batteries since the affair at Les Eparges. If that is not merely a blind, the obvious inference is the best possible news.

TOWARDS METZ.

Farther north, in advance of the entrenched camp in front of Verdun, there has been lately a good deal of fighting, though not of so severe a nature as at Les Eparges. But the result of it is that the French have gained ground along both the roads, six or seven miles apart, which run between Verdun and Metz. The most northerly of the two roads runs parallel to the railway in the valley of the Orne, past Etain; the second runs from Fresnes past Mars-la-Tour. They have advanced as far as Etain, taking four or five miles of low hills on the right bank of the Orne, and on the Mars-la-Tour road have reached a point about the same distance east of the Hauts de Meuse. The enemy's use of the Etain-Conflans-Metz railway is thus greatly restricted. They have other lines farther north, but the loss of even a part of their means of communication in the Woevre is a severe blow. Altogether the present prospects, both in front of Verdun and between the Meuse and the Moselle, are taking a decided turn in favour of the Allies.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALDENHAM, British str., 2,410, G. L. Smith, 23rd May—Kobe 17th May, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHENGTU, British str., 1,228, Speed, 15th May—Bangkok 6th May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHEKIANG, British str., 1,313, Cowan, 22nd May—Hongay 19th May, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,177, W. Ross, 20th May—Shanghai 16th May, General.—Chinese.

CHOYSANG, British str., 1,424, S. Holmwood, 19th May—Shanghai 14th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUNSANG, British str., 1,418, C. J. Mattock, 21st May—Bangkok 13th May, Rice and Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEVAWONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 23rd May—Saigon 18th May, Rice.—Order.

DONAX, British str., 2,262, Ralley, 22nd May—Shanghai 19th May, General.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

HAIMUN, British str., 649, 23rd May—Foochow 21st May, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HANOI, French str., 739, Le Chevalier, 22nd May—Haiphong 20th May, General.—A. R. Marty.

HSIN CHANG, Chinese str., 1,248, Munro, 18th May—Tientsin 12th May, General.—Chinese.

HUE, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen, 22nd May—Saigon 17th May, Rice—H. R. Marty.

JAPAN, British str., 3,806, C. P. Siddon, 21st May—Singapore 16th May, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

KASHING, British str., 1,145, Byers, 18th May—Haiphong 16th May, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

KAIFONG, British str., 987, J. B. Evans, 21st May—Haiphong and Pakhoi 19th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KOREA, American str., 5,651, A. W. Nelson, 17th May—San Francisco 17th April.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

KUKUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,762, Itani, 20th—May—Wakamatsu 14th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

LOKSANG, British str., 988, D. W. Ritchie, 23rd May—Hoihow 21st May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 573, J. Schmerman, 19th May—Singapore 12th May, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SHIZUOKA MARU, Japanese str., 4,072, M. Fozawa, 17th May—Shanghai 14th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SINGKIANG, British str., 1,616, C. C. Williams, 17th May—Bangkok 8th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, A. Kobayashi, 21st May—Takao (Formosa) 17th May, General.—O.S.K.

STANDARD, Norwegian str., 894, Johanessen, 21st May—Bangkok 12th May, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerlund, 17th May—Shanghai 13th May, General.—Chinese.

TAITEI MARU, Japanese str., 3,424, Y. Noguchi, 22nd May—Dairen 15th May, Coal and General.—M.B.K.

TEAN, British str., 1,350, J. V. Sidford, May 21st—Manila 18th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TENMEI MARU, Japanese str., 3,084, C. Koyama, 22nd May—Hongay 19th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

TJIKINI, Dutch str., ——, Lap, 23rd May—Batavia and Saigon 19th May, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 2,778, I. Yamanaka, 18th May—Wakamatsu 12th May, Coal.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,436, J. Cantell, 19th May—Chingwantao 12th May, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

YEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,803, Kamimura, 20th May—Miike 14th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str., *Wingsang* reports: Light southerly wind and sea, foggy weather.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,205, G. Morse, 24th May—Bangkok 15th May, Rice. —Butterfield & Swire.

CHEIAN MARU, Japanese 1,007, Moka, 22nd May—Hongay 20th May. Coal. —Order.

KANAGAWA MARU, Japanese str., 6,237, K. Higo, 24th May—Moji 19th May, General.—Order.

KEIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,955, Imaizumi, 23rd May—Haiphong 21st May, General and Rice.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, Wm. Benson, 23rd May—Shanghai 20th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 24th May—Shanghai 21st May, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SIBERIA, American str., 5,655, A. Zeeder, 24th May—San Francisco 24th April, General.—Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, H. Sakai, 24th May—Bangkok 15th May, Rice.—Dodwell & Co.

TOYORA MARU, Japanese str., 1,436, K. Shimizu, 22nd May—Karatsu 16th May, Coal.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,069, I. Asai, 24th May—Miike 18th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WINGSANG, British str., 1,517, T. H. Lishman, 23rd May—Shanghai 19th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 24th May—Manila 21st May, General. —Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 24th.

ANHUI, British str., from Canton.
CHILDAR, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
KAIFONG, British str., for Haiphong.
SAIGON, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Wingsang*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Todd.

Per *Mexico Maru*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. E. L. W. Tourtellot.

Per *Siberia*, from San Francisco, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. Wm. H. Avery, Mr. J. E. Atherley, Mr. Eustaquio Asuano, Mr. Harry H. Boyle, Mrs. J. C. Burns, Mr. Gerard C. Bouman, Mr. Jos Benham, Miss Thirze Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bux, Miss Fatima Bux, Mis Assia Bux, Mr. Bret H. Baldwin, Mrs. T. P. Ballinger, Mrs. Frances E. Baldridge, Mrs. Edith Christie, Mrs. Walter C. Cowles, Mr. Wm. A. Doyle, Mrs. Rie Gregory Doyle, Mr. Geo. H. Dell, Mr. Chester Wm. Fritz, Mrs. Grace W. Fleming, Mr. Abraham Gideon, Col. Jacob C. Galbraith, U.S.A., Hon. and Mrs. Jesse George, Mr. Herbert Johnson Gedge, Mrs. Ellen Gedge, Dr. Robert McLean Gibson, Mr. Alfred C. Garton, Mr. Royal H. Graves, Miss Gesche Groth, Mr. Arthur N. Ingle, Mr. Henry O. Jacobsen, Mr. Oscar Keeser, Mr. Thomas H. Lee, Mr. Fred C. Lawrence, Mr. Valentino Moroni, Rev. Azel A. Martin, Mrs. Anna M. Murfin, Miss Winifred Murfin, Mrs. Wilhelmena Miller, Mr. Santiago D. Martinez, Mrs. Ella Bingham Morris, Mr. John Northcott, Mr. John S. Niles, Mr. Otto Wm. Nesbit, Mrs. Maudie L. Pruitt, Miss Martina B. Pruitt, Mr. Chas E. Richardson, Mr. Daniel H. Reamy, Miss Mary Agnes Riley, Mr. Harry E. Seemuller, Mrs. Anna M. Smith, Miss Elsie M. Smith, Mr. Eugene A. Silagi, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Stillman, Miss Lisa Stillman, Master Stanley Stillman, Mr. Thos. W. Shearstone, Mrs. Mary P. Thelen, Mr. Raymond O. Warrington, Lieut. Ralph Wood, U.S.N., Mrs. Irene Wood, Mr. Arthur A. Ward, Mrs. Alice Ward, Master Lewis Ward, Mr. R. K. Wadsworth, and Mrs. E. W. Whitmore.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Benlomond* from Hull, Middlesbro, and London left Singapore for this port on 23rd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 29th instant.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Dunera* sailed from Calcutta on 16th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 31st inst.
Anchoria, sailed from Liverpool, May 8th.
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SECTIONS:

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &C	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th June, at Noon.
LONDON	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 19th June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL	CITY OF NEWCASTLE	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 27th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	AMAZONE	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 29th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &C	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Trisawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KHELUNG &C	SHIDZUOKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Deguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA & KHELUNG, B.C.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	TUSCAN PRINCE	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th June.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	MIDDLEHAM CASTLE	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & Co., LTD.	About 2nd June.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c	KOBE	Am. str.	—	A. W. Nelson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c	CHIFO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 8th June at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c	CHINA	Am. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th June, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th July, at 10.30 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 23th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th June, at 4 P.M.
JAPAN	TJIPANAS	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th June, A.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Eody	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	C. F. Sedden	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	To-day.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHOYSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Homlwood	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at D'light.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 28th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	KANCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHILI	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 31st inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd June.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	C. G. Smith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3rd June.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KARMALA	Brit. str.	—	H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 6th June.
SHANGHAI	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAINUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 29th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 1st June, at 1 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Belfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 21th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st June, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 5th June, at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJIMANOEK	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 29th inst.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Higo	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE	CHUNSANG	Brit. str.	—	C. J. Mattock	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kurozumi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	Gilory	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 3rd June, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	DUNERA	Brit. str.	—	Dickinson	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.	On 5th June.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 25th June.
HAIPHONG	KEIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Imaizumi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 11 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 27th inst., at D'light.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

	FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
†	SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Wed'day, 26th May, D'light.
	HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Thursday, 27th May, D'light.
†	SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 28th May. D'light.
	SINGAPORE	"CHUNSANG"	Friday, 28th May, 3 P.M.
*	MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 29th May, 3 P.M.
*	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd June, 3 P.M.
*	MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 5th June, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze, Chefoo, T'sin, Dairy, W'wei, W'chwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad Data, Simpoena, Tawao, Usukan Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. 15

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON	"MONMOUTHSHIRE"	On 19th June

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 25th February, 1915 AGENTS 24

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 6000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

KOREA	Sailing WED'DAY.	26th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	" TUESDAY,	1st June, at 1 P.M.
CHINA (via Manila)	" TUESDAY,	15th June, at Noon.
MANCHURIA	" TUESDAY,	22nd June, at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Patrons is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDINGS.

TEL. No. 141. [18

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST	$10.00	MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, paper cover	$0.80
Do. Do. Smaller Edition	6.00	MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, cloth cover	1.25
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe	3.50	DOG AND GUN in New Territory	1.00
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt. C. V. LLOYD: with Maps and Illus.	1.75
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.50	SIXTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1834 to 1923	2.00
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	0.50	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail days 1874—	
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually	5.00	BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days, 1893—	1.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column	1.00	CALLED OUT: or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	2.00
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00	PLAN OF THE WEST RIVER	1.00
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA	0.25	" " VICTORIA	1.00
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.25	" " KOWLOON	0.75
		" " PEAK	0.75
		" " NEW TERRITORY	0.75
		POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM	0.25
		MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card	0.30
		" " " on paper	0.25

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.
S.S. "MIDDLEHAM CASTLE,"
...on or about 2nd June.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL
S.S. "SAINT RONALD,"
about Early in July.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [336

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AMERICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ORIENTAL,"

Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1915, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOLDAVIA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISER-I-HIND," due in London on the 18th July, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1915. [1

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"TUSCAN PRINCE,"

5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 10th June.

For Freight, etc., apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1915. [578

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ORIENTAL"

Arrived Hongkong on 19th May, 1915 FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Egypt" and "Aroadia."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1915. [1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA,"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills-of-Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 25th May, at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 30th May, at 5 P.M., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown 29th May, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 7th June, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [18

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NELLORE Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	Noon. 25th May.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. C. G. Smith, R.N.R.	About 3rd June.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	*ORIENTAL* Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon. 5th June.	*See Special Advertisement.*
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KARMALA Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	About 6th June.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 25th May, 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 27th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 30th May, D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 1st June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, for "TAMING" and "TEAN."

☞ SHANGHAI LINE.—THE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS. [4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stwart	TUESDAY, 25th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 28th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 1st June, at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1915 13

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th May.
S.S. "ITOLA," 5,267 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 20th June.

WESTWARD

S.S. "DUNERA," 5,389 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 5th June.
S.S. "JAPAN," 6013 tons, Capt. C. P. Seddon, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 26th June.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. AGENTS. 29

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
ALDENHAM		On 28th May, 10 A.M.
ST ALBANS		On 22nd June, 10 A.M.
EMPIRE	24th June,	On 17th July, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	... TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	... TUES., 29th June.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 18 knots	... TUESDAY, 13th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	... TUES., 27th July.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10. ... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO,
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.
TELEPHONE 291. [216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	CHILI	On 31st May.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	AMAZONE	On 29th May, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.
Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and *vice-versa* delivered here.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.
2]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	MONDAY, 31st May, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	FRIDAY, 28th May, at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 30th May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 25th May, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU,"	IMAIZUMI	WED'DAY, 26TH MAY, 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
p.m.		about	about Noon.			
May 24	ORIENTAL ...	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA ...	July 4	July 11
June 7	MALTA ...	June 14	June 18	EGYPT	July 18	July 25
June 21	SARDINIA ...	June 28	July 2	MEDINA	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
	NUBIA ...	July 12	July 16	MONGOLIA ...	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
July 19	ORIENTAL ...	July 27	July 31	MALWA	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
	MALTA ...	Aug. 9	Aug. 13	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	SARDINIA ...	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
	NUBIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	MALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

			LONDON		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return £105.
	"B"		"	£64.	" £96.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£48.	" £72.
	"B"	"	"	£44	" £66.
			MARSEILLES		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£66.	Return £99.
	"B"	"	"	£60.	" £90.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£46.	" £69.
	"B"	"	"	£42.	" £63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'SEILLES if calling	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAGOYA	May 24	June 3	June 12	June 18	July 16	July 26
KARMALA	June 21	July 1	July 7	July 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 20
KASHGAR	July 19	July 29	Aug. 4	Aug. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 19

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £54 Single; £31 Return. 2nd Saloon £38 Single; £57 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £50 Single. 2nd Saloon £36 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.
For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Trizawa	25,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.
	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	THURSDAY, 17th June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Tozawa	12,500	THURSDAY, 27th May, at 4 P.M.
	§ AKI MARU Capt. Noma,	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	§ TANGO MARU Capt. K. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Kurozumi	12,509	SATURDAY, 29th May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	TUESDAY, 25th May.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU Capt. Tanda	12,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June.
MOJI and KOBE			
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	2,600	SUNDAY, 13th § June, A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu,	16,000	SUNDAY 6th June, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave
FUSHIMI MARU	25,000 Tons	Thu
HIRANO "	16,000 "	
KATORI "	20,000 "	
KAMO "	16,000 "	

FOR AMERICA.

SHIDZUOKA "	12,500 "
AKI MARU	12,500 Tons.
TAMBA "	12,500 "
YOKOHAMA "	12,500 "

For Further Information as to Freight, &c.

T.

TELEPHONE NOS. 232 and 1241

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The attention of the Public is directed to Para. 28 of the Hongkong Postal Guide, which reads as follows:—

The usual time for closing a mail is one hour before the steamer is advertised to sail. Letters prepaid with 10 cents in addition to the postage will, if handed over the counter, be received after the advertised time of closing the mail until the mail has actually left the office.

The Services to Germany, Austria and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrone, Pelew and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Tuesday, 25th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Ceylon, Port Said Marseilles and United Kingdom	*Nellore*	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haimun*	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	*Japan*	Tuesday, 25th 2.00 P M
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA [Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, the 29th inst.]	*Anhui*	Tuesday, 25th, Registration ... 2.15 P M; Letters ... 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Tean*	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P M
Swatow, Shanghai, and North China ...	*Choysang* ...	Tuesday, 25th, 4.00 P M
Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay ...	*Kanagawa Maru*	Tuesday, 25th, 4.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Anping	*Soshu Maru* ...	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 29th inst.]	*Korea* ...	Wednesday, 26th, Registration ... 11.15 A M; Letters ... Noon
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Loksang*	Wednesday, 26th, 4.00 P M
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... [Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, 1st June.]	*Liangchow* ...	Thursday, 27th, Registration ... 2.15 P M; Letters ... 3.00 P M
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Wash., and United Kingdom via Canada	*Shidzuoka Maru* ...	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P M
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Aldenham* ...	Friday, 28th, Registration ... 9.15 A M; Letters ... 10.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan*	Friday, 28th, Saturday, 29th, Registration ... 11.15 A M; Letters ... Noon
SAIGON, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE via MARSEILLES ...	*Amazone* ...	Saturday, 29th 4.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Kanchow*	—: JUNE :— Tuesday, 1st, 1.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching*	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Chinhua* ...	

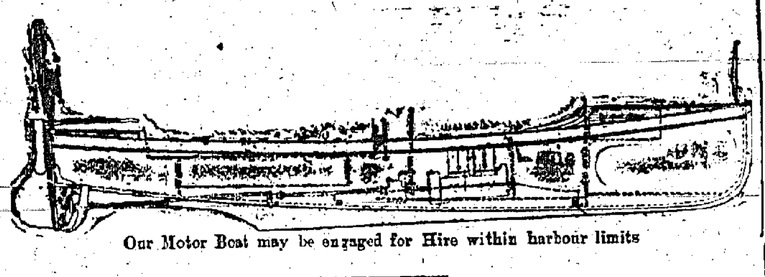
In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shatsmkok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. Regr. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon and Kumchuk	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

BATHING PARTIES.

THE Fast Steam Launch "MOLLIE" is now available for BATHING PARTIES, having GOVT. PASSENGER CERTIFICATE and PASS to leave the Harbour and return during the official day. To avoid disappointment, Parties are requested to book early this month.



Our Motor Boat may be engaged for Hire within harbour limits

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. 183

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"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER,"

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With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

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香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press), PUBLISHED DAILY

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Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 22nd.

ON LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/9⅞
Bank Bills, on demand.....1/9¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/9⅞
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...1/10
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/10⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/10⅜

ON PARIS:—
Bank Bills, on demand 230½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 241

ON GERMANY:—
On demand nom.

ON NEW YORK:—
Bank Bills, on demand.....43⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight nom.

ON BOMBAY:—
Telegraphic Transfer nom.
Bank, on demands 156⅜

ON CALCUTTA:—
Telegraphic Transfer.....nom.
Bank, on demand.....156⅜

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight 78
Private, 30 days' sight nom.

ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand.....89½

ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos—89½

ON SINGAPORE:—On demand 77⅝

ON BATAVIA:—On demand 110½

ON HAIPHONG:—On demand 8½% p.m.

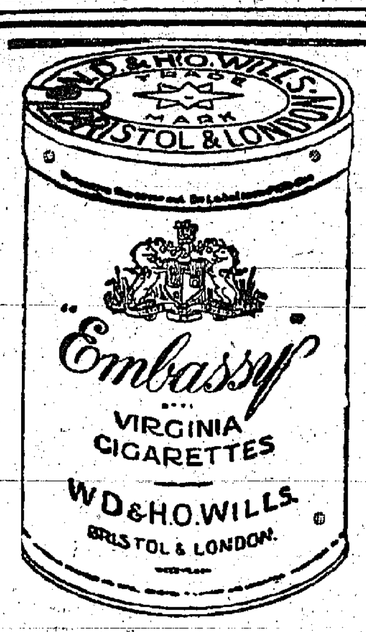
ON SAIGON:—On demand 8 % p.m.

ON BANGKOK:—On demand 85

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ...$10.80 n.

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael$57.10

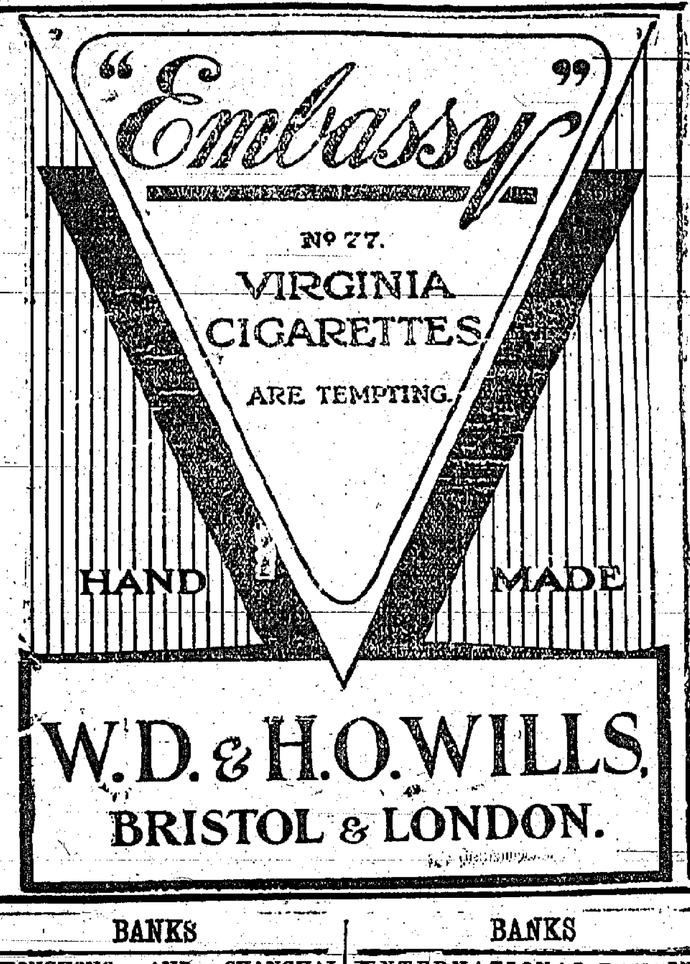
BAR SILVER, per oz. 23 3/16d.



"EMBASSY" Cigarettes Represent the Standard by which others are judged.

PRICES:

50's TIN - - 75 CENTS.
25's " - - 40 "
10's " - - 20 "



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 22ND MAY, 1915.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on basis of last Div'd.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$792, buyers / L'don	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited ...	60,000	$12	all	$9¾, buyers	8⅓ p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ld. ...	50,000	$5	all	$4¼, sellers	7⅓ p.c.
	50,000	$1	all		
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld	200,000	$10	all	$8½, buyers	8⅓ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 98	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 14, sellers	
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 90	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 89½	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 43¾	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 135, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. (in Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$7½, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$34, buyers	4½ p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$71, sellers	5 p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld....	50,000	$50	all	$63, sales	5½ p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 51	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld....	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 83	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited... ...	400,000	$10	all	$6.90, sellers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$41, buyers	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$114, buyers	4 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	6,500	$25	all	$185	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld...	60,000	$10	all	$264, buyers	8 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	$5.15, sellers	6 p.c.
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	250	$360, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$131, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	8,000	$250	$50	$385, buyers	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 170, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	$250	$100	$860, sales	6½ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Ld ..	12,000	$100	$60	$225, ex 73 buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$107, sellers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	10,000	$100	all	$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ld.	85,000	$100	$75	$200	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld	150,000	$10	all	$7, sellers	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	$30	$40, buyers	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld...	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 105	
West Point Building Co., Limited ..	12,500	$50	all	$70½, buyers	6 p.c.
Maatschappij tot' Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 41, buyers	
MINING.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld	1,000,000	£1	all	33/6, x. div., sel.	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	£1	all	$3.60, sales	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	32/6, sellers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000	$10	all	$10	8 p.c.
	50,000	$10	$1	$1, sellers	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$116, sales	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,500	$100	all	$29	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ld..	30,000	$25	all	$4.90, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$43, sal. & buy.	7 p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld	180,000	$15	all	$23, buyers	4 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	$5	al	$90	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld	4,047,610	£1	all	93/-	7½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ..	40,000	$10	all	$59, sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited ..	6,000	$25	all	$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ..	120,000	$5	all	$3.40, sellers	8½ p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$6, sellers	7½ p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited ..	90,000	$10	all	$7.10, buyers	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$10	all	$16½, buyers	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898	Tls. 787,200.	Tls. 256	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

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BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver$18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital...Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)
Reserve Fund Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2th June, 1914 [118

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) $8,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,120,000
(Gold) $7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [193

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 10,000,000
Reserve Funds " 3,970,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
IWETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOROKU YAMANARI, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Taihan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at Cheribon, Cheshan, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Makden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

K. TSUDZURABARA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1915. [556

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 18TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yunchong. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUNTANG. PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted: loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [492

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